



## **UbuntuBuzz Magazine Bundle**

A Monthly Bundle from UbuntuBuzz.com

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April 2015

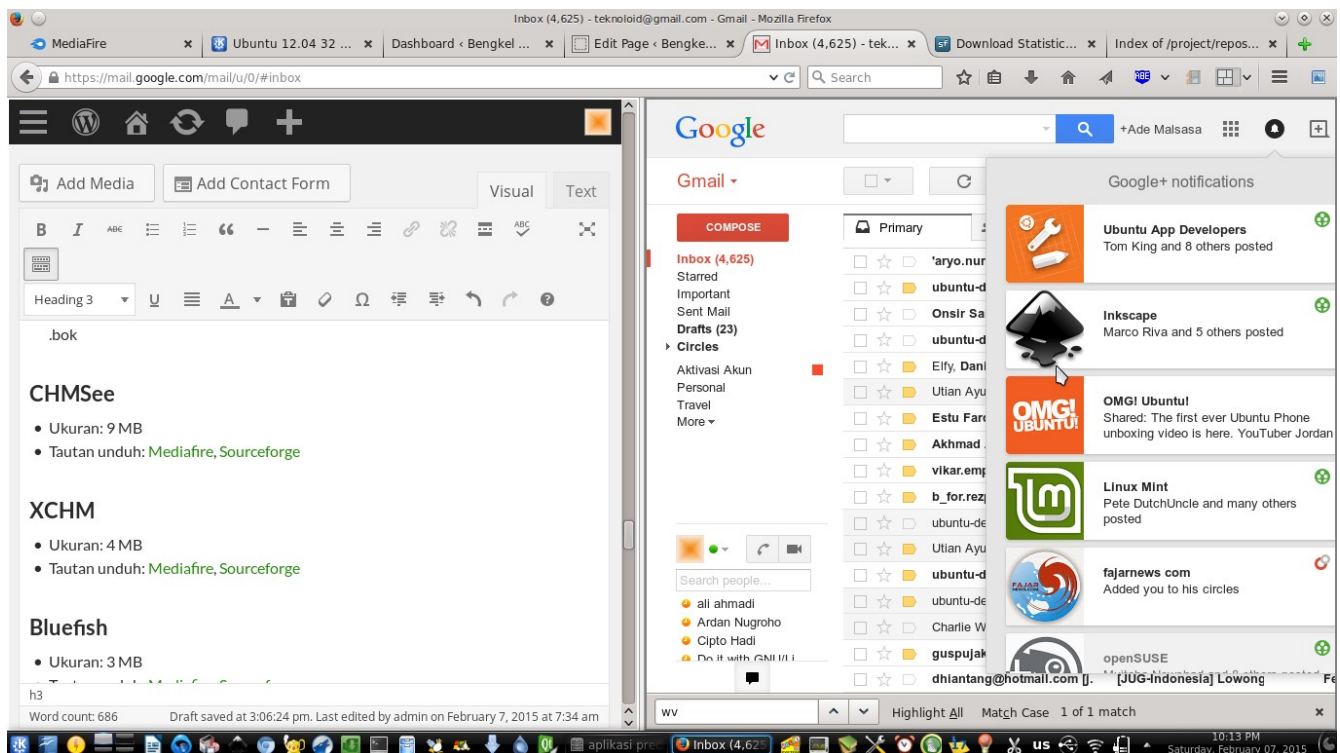
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# SPLIT VIEW IN FIREFOX WITH TILEVIEW ADD-ON

February 24th 2015

Do you like the Split View feature in popular file manager such as Dolphin, Thunar, midnight commander, and (the old version of) Nautilus? This feature is so helpful to compare 2 different folders at once. How if you want this feature in your browser? Just install TileView add-on in Firefox and you get it.



## How To Install

1. Visit <https://addons.mozilla.org/firefox/add-on/tile-view/>.
2. Click Add to Firefox button.
3. Wait until the add-on installed successfully.
4. Restart your Firefox.
5. You get a new tile icon in your toolbar. That is TileView.

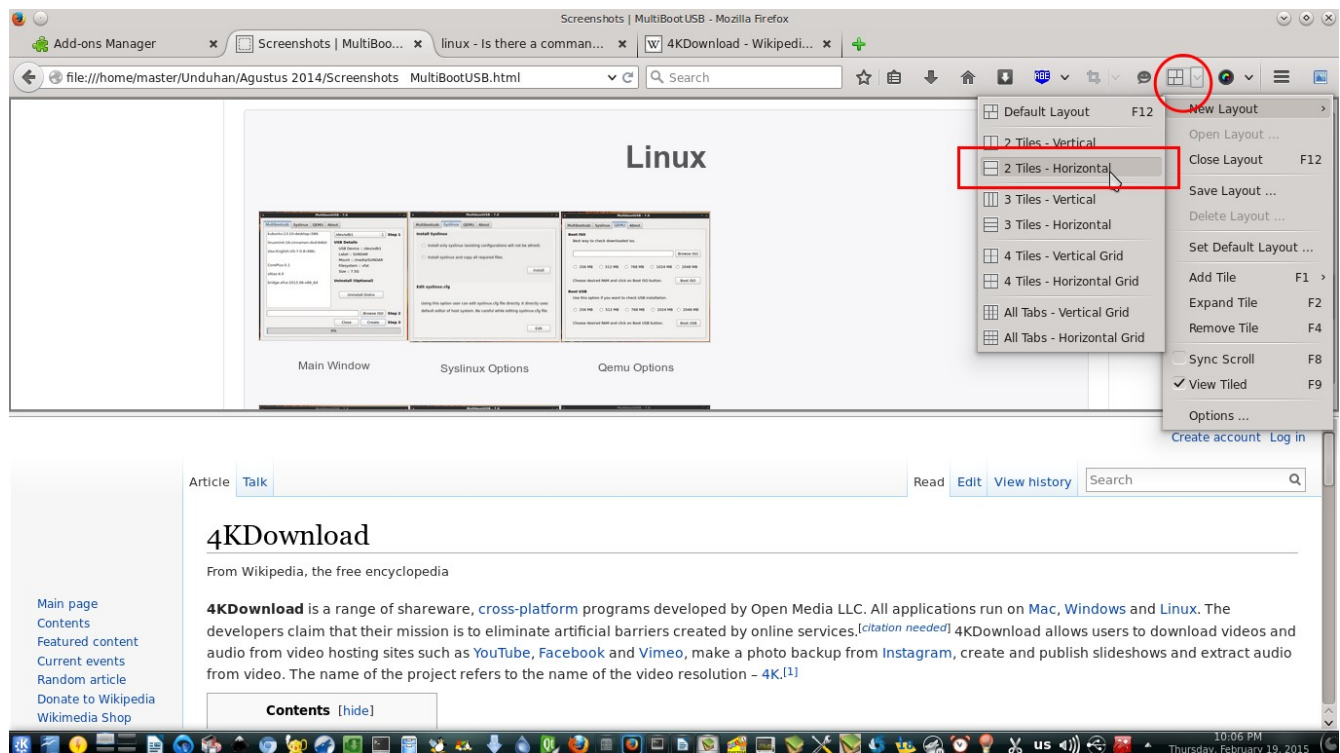
## Split Screen Vertically

There are two ways.

- Click that TileView icon. Automatically, your Firefox screen will be split up into 2 pieces. Left and right.
- Or, click the down arrow after the icon > New Layout > 2 Tiles - Vertical.

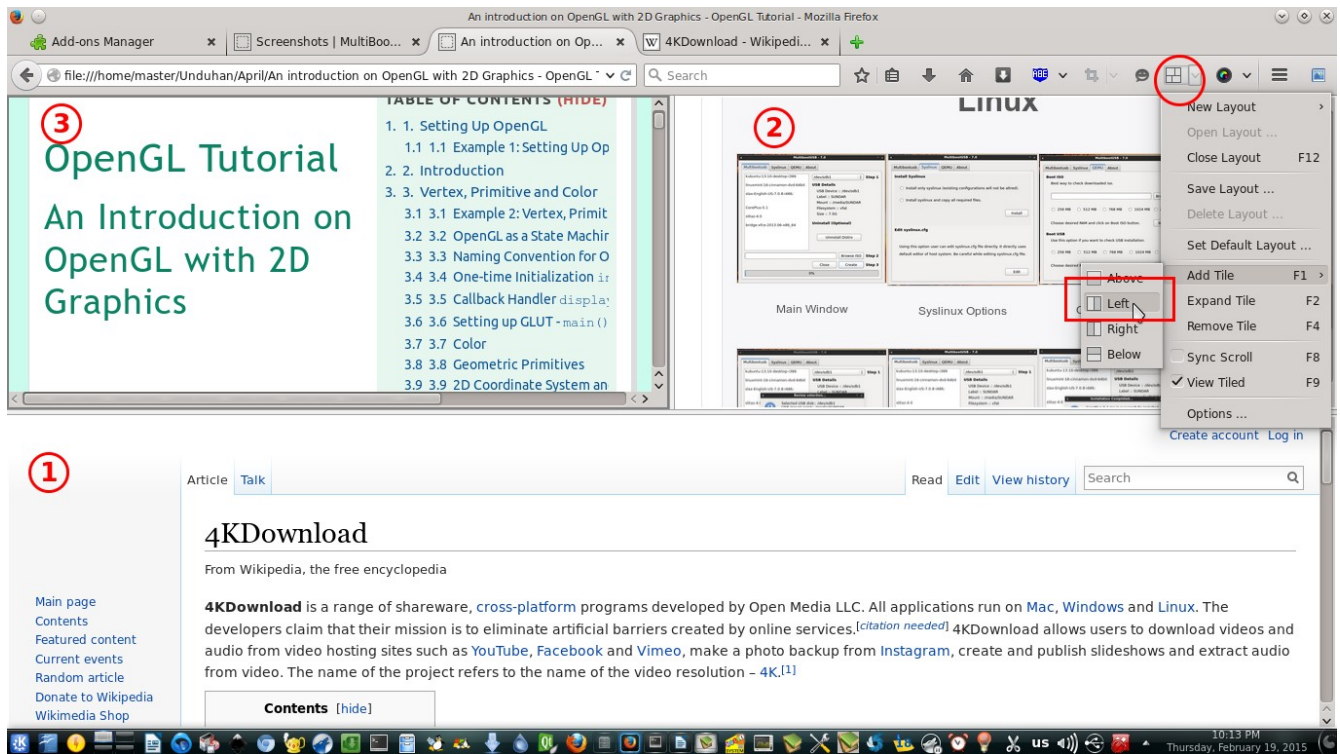
## Split Screen Horizontally

Click down arrow after TileView icon > New Layout > 2 Tiles – Horizontal. Your screen will be split into top and bottom.



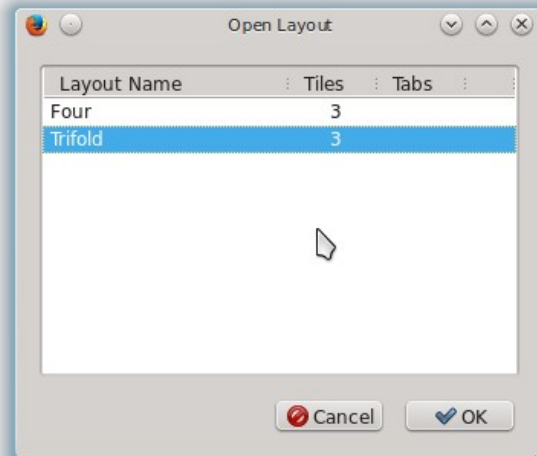
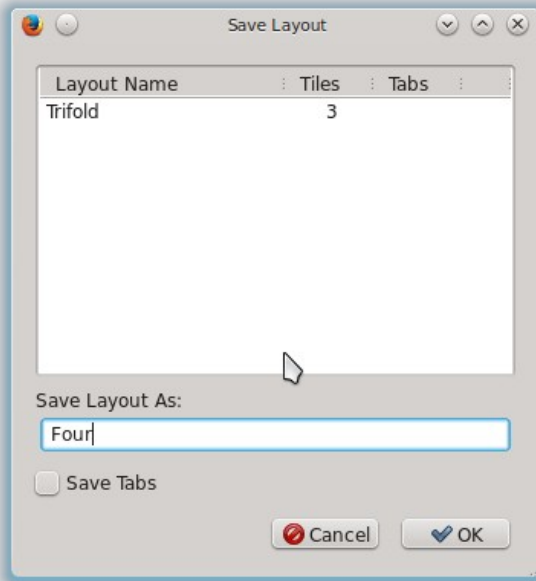
## More Split for One Tile

Click Tile View > Add Tile > Expand Tile. With this, your screen will be split up into 3 pieces by your own configuration.



## Save Layout

You can save your own layout with Save Layout menu. So, you can reload your own layout without doing any reconfiguration. To open layout you have created, just click Open Layout menu.



## How To Use It

If you are not familiarized with TileView, you may be confused. TileView depends on your tabs. So, every piece of screen can show every tab depends on what tab activated at that time. Every piece of screen also can be deactivated by deselecting it. So, you may familiarized yourself to use it properly. Below a few exercises to use TileView.

1. Assume there are 4 tabs with 2 vertical tiles.
2. Activate left tile. To do it, click any area in left tile.
3. Now, open tab number 1.
4. Then, open tab number 2, 3, and 4.
5. Notice how are the appearances of that 2 tiles when left tile is activated and tabs changed one by one.
6. Repeat point 2 – 5 for right tile.
7. If you want to back to basic, just use menu Close Layout (F12) and all tiles will be removed.

Use your creativity to create tiles configuration like this:

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file:///home/master/Unduhan/Januari 2015/Geek to Live Mastering Wget.html

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## GNU Wget 1.16.1 Manual

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**Computer Hope**  
Free computer help and information

Search

- Navigation -

by Gina Trapani

Your browser does a good job of fetching web documents and displaying them, but there are times when you need an extra strength [download manager](#) to get those tougher HTTP jobs done.

A versatile, old school Unix program called Wget is a highly hackable, handy little tool that can take care of all your downloading needs. Whether you want to

Activate  
Arsip mwmag [Files] [Up] © 2002 PT Masterweb Media

### Si Raja Download

Steven Haryanto

Kita semua familiar dengan browser Internet Explorer, Opera, Mozilla, dsb. Sebagian dari kita bahkan secara eksklusif hanya menggunakan browser untuk mengakses Web. Tapi browser bukanlah satu-satunya alat yang bisa dipakai. Ada berbagai program lain yang kadang lebih efisien untuk mengambil resource tertentu. Misalnya, ada sebuah halaman yang mengandung 200 link dokumen yang masing-masing perlu Anda ambil. Apakah Anda ingin jadi orang tolong dengan mengklik semuanya satu persatu lalu mensave dokumen demi dokumen dengan browser? Atau ada sebuah file besar .ISO 650MB yang ingin Anda download, di mana kemungkinan besar akan terjadi beberapa kali putus koneksi di tengah download dan di mana kebanyakan browser tidak menyediakan fitur resume? Atau Anda ingin mengambil seluruh isi situs atau cabang situs tertentu? Oke, browser tertentu, seperti Internet Explorer misalnya, saat ini sudah memiliki fasilitas *Make Available Offline* yang dapat menelusuri link hingga kedalaman tertentu, tapi bagaimana jika Anda ingin mengambil hanya jenis file tertentu (PDF dan PS, no thanks!)? Jika

Si Raja Download

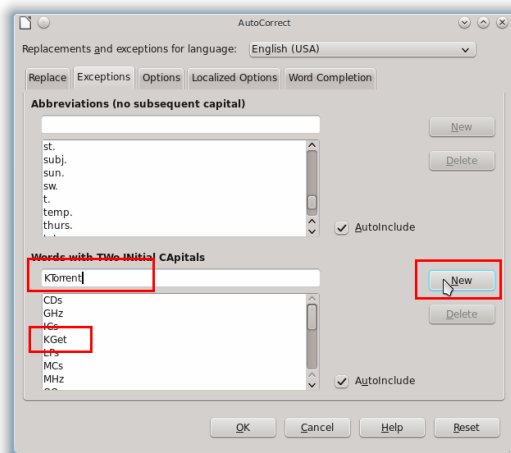
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- [Versi-Versi Wget](#)
- [Instalasi](#)
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01:11 PM Friday, February 20, 2015

# MAKE TWO INITIAL CAPITAL EXCEPTIONS FOR AUTOCORRECT IN LIBREOFFICE

February 24th 2015

Do you want LibreOffice to not auto correcting some words such as KGet, KTorrent, GBrainy, and another two initial capital words? As example, I am writing a download manager book today, and LibreOffice is always correcting my writing. If I write KGet, LibreOffice corrects it into Kget. And so on. Should I do Ctrl+H (Replace) in every chapter I wrote? Is there no way to exclude certain words to not automatically be corrected? Yes, there is.



1. Open menu Tools > AutoCorrect Options.
2. Go to Exceptions tab.
3. Go to Words With Two Initial Capitals.
4. Enter there the words you want to exclude. In this example, KGet and KTorrent.
5. Click New button in the left.
6. Then click OK.

After that, you will notice that if you type those words, LibreOffice will never auto correcting them again. Important notice for you if you have two or more different LibreOffice versions installed in your system, then you must enter your exceptions in every of it. It is because every LibreOffice version installed saves its own configuration.



## Two Initial Capital Words

KMail

KGet

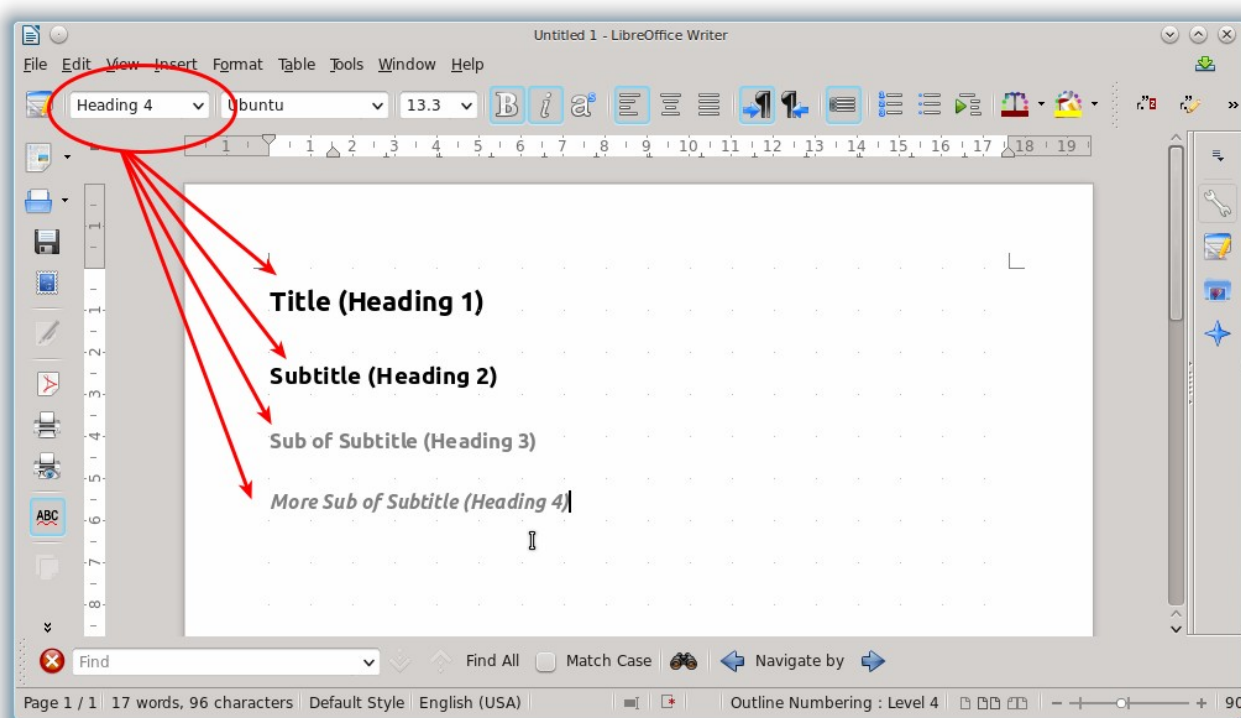
KTorrent

JDownloader

# HOW TO MAKE AUTOMATIC TABLE OF CONTENTS IN LIBREOFFICE

March 1st 2015

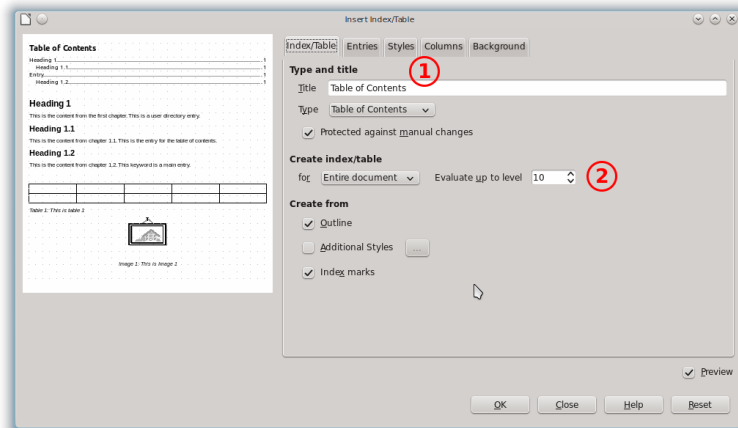
Some years ago when I was still using Microsoft Office, I didn't know there was automatic table of contents feature. I create my table of contents manually with many dots by typing them one by one. The table of content result was very ugly. But after I knew OpenOffice.org then LibreOffice, I never use such manual way again. So how to create table of contents automatically in LibreOffice? I will show you how.



1. Create the concept of your writings. It consists of title, subtitle, sub of subtitle, etc. until the end.
2. Then select your title. Or just put your cursor there. Then click on Default Style combo box, select Heading 1.
3. Select your subtitle. Or just put your cursor there. Give it Heading 2.
4. Select your child of subtitle. Give it Heading 3.
5. Consistently, you should give Heading 2 for subtitle and Heading 3 for child of subtitle. You can give Heading 4, Heading 5, and so on for deeper subtitle, if your article has it.

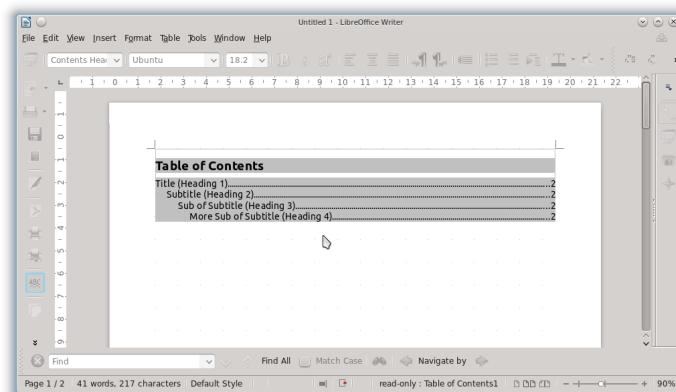
6. Put your cursor at beginning of the first page.
7. Select menu Insert > Indexes and Tables > Indexes and Tables.
8. Click OK.
9. LibreOffice generates table of contents based on your headings.

## Menu: Insert Index/Table



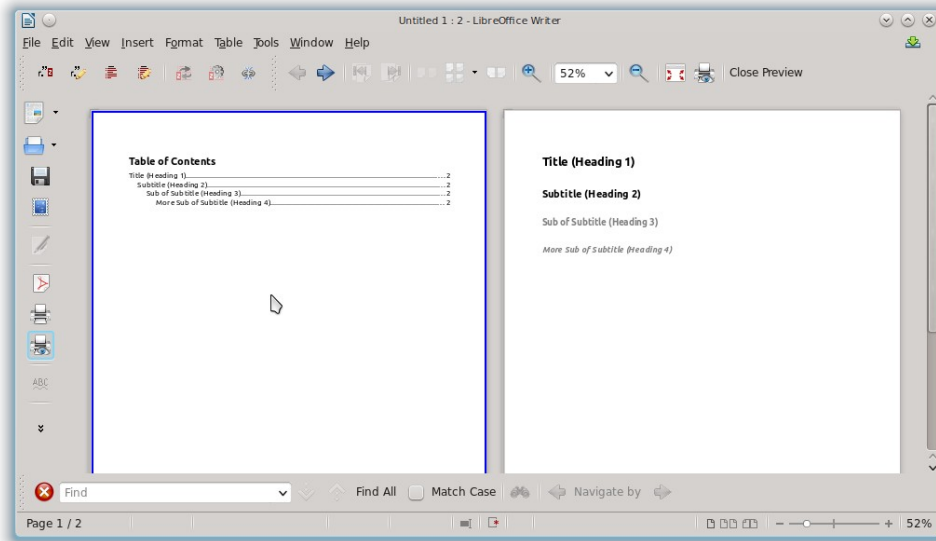
At least there are two important things you should notice here. First, your table of contents title. You can leave it default if you want it. Second, you can limit the level of table of contents. In some cases, e.g. in a book, you should limit 3 levels only for your table of contents. Then you can give Evaluate up to level value 3 here. See label number two on the picture. Its maximum value is 10.

## Table of Contents Example

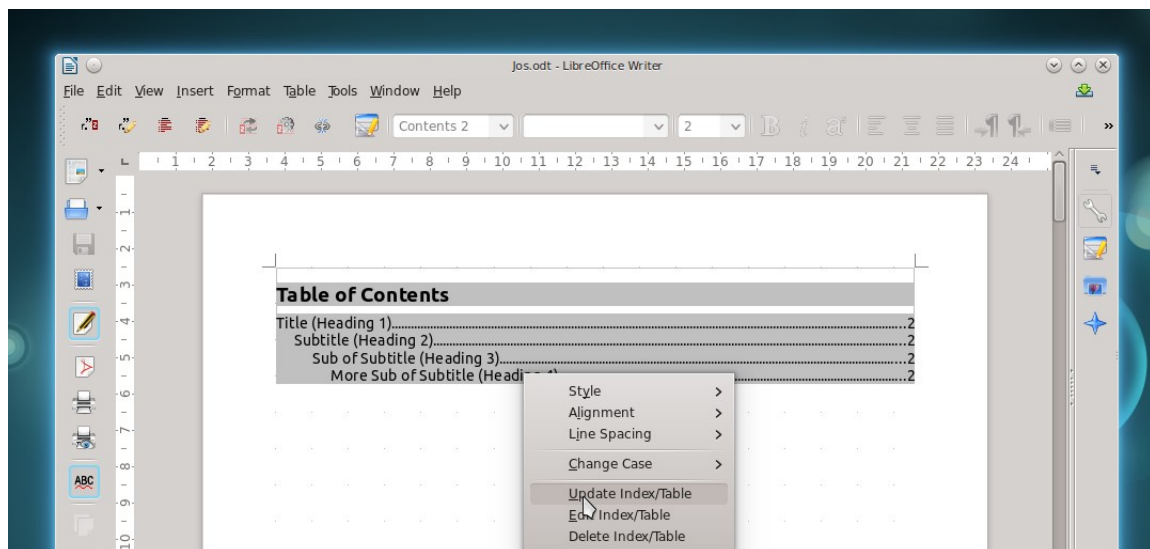


I placed my table of contents at my first page in this example document.

## Print Preview of Table of Contents

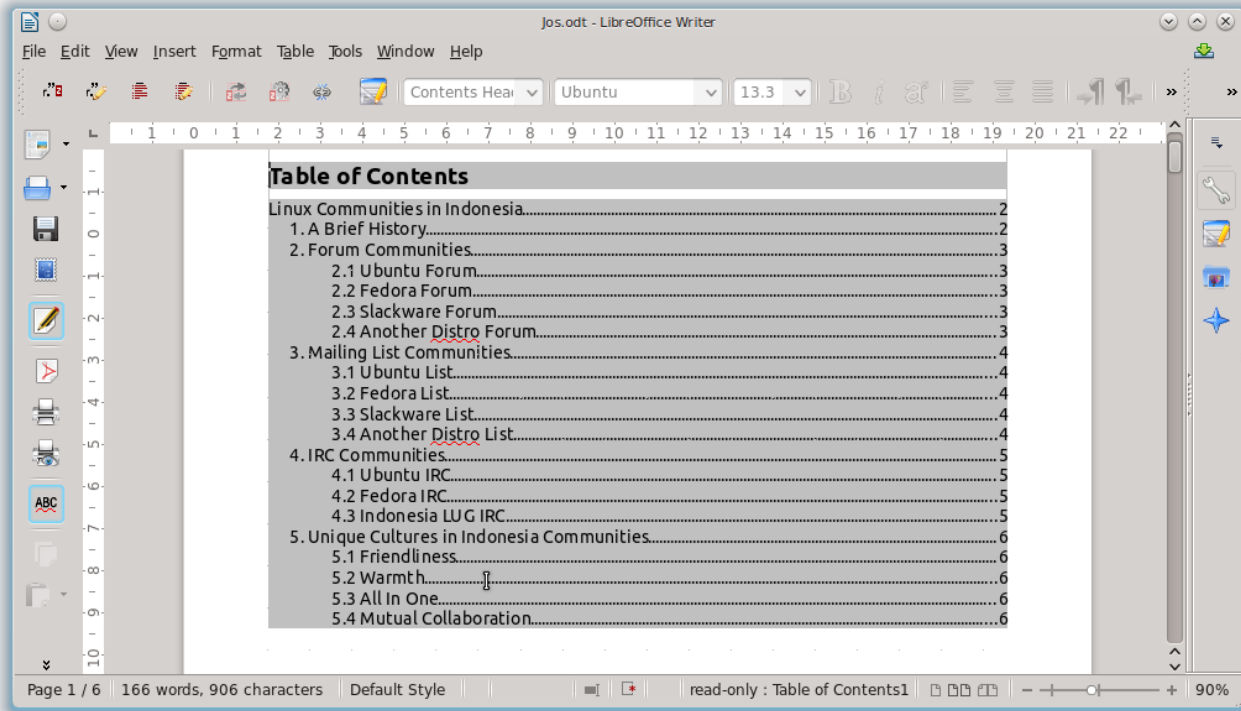


If you change your heading configuration in each subtitle, you should update your table of contents. It is because the table is not automatically updated in every changes. Just right click on your table of contents > Update Index/Table. See picture below.



## Another Table of Contents Example

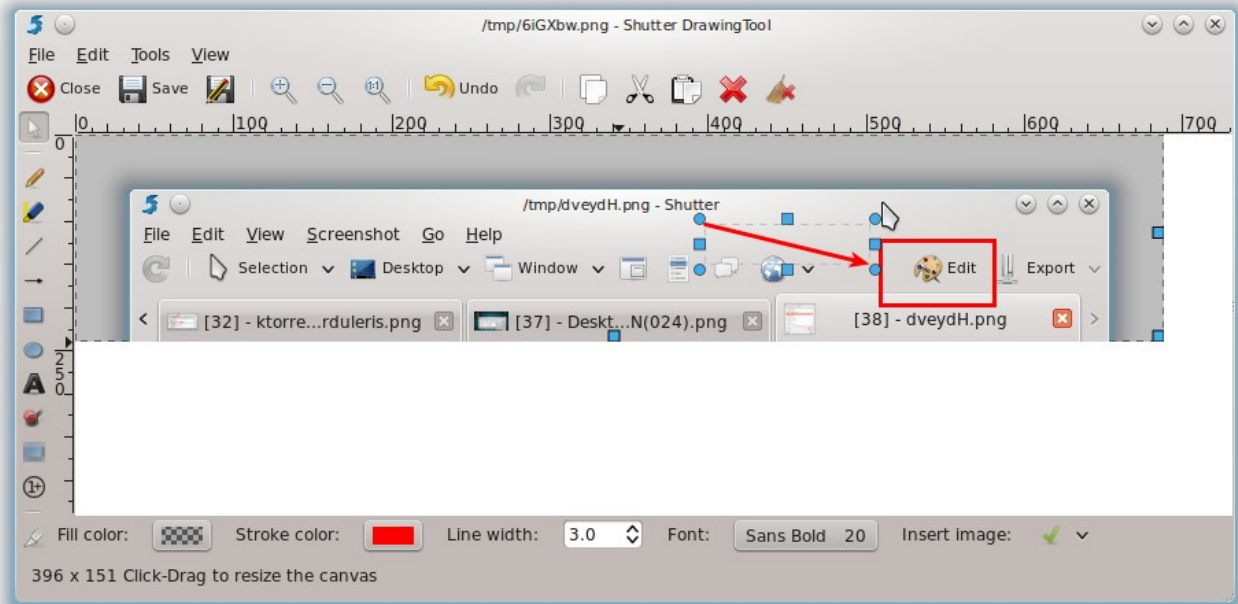
This is an example of more complete table of contents. I created a document containing some heading layouts.



## ADVANCED IMAGE EDITOR FOR LIBREOFFICE

March 17th 2015

Do you expect an internal image editor in LibreOffice such as Microsoft Office's one? Do you want to crop, annotate, adding text, and so on to images in your document? Unfortunately, it is currently impossible. But I found a single trick to do advanced image editing easily from the outside of LibreOffice. The main tool to do this is LibreOffice right-click menu, Edit with External Tool. Then you just need Gwenview and Shutter to complete that. Currently I am writing a book about Linux and this trick helps me so much. I use it almost in every page in my book. For certain people, maybe this tutorial looks like a mess at the first glance. But trust me, if you use it for long term usage (like me, writing a book), you will find no other way easier than this. Of course until LibreOffice finally has internal advanced image editor someday.



Shutter as External Image Editor for LibreOffice

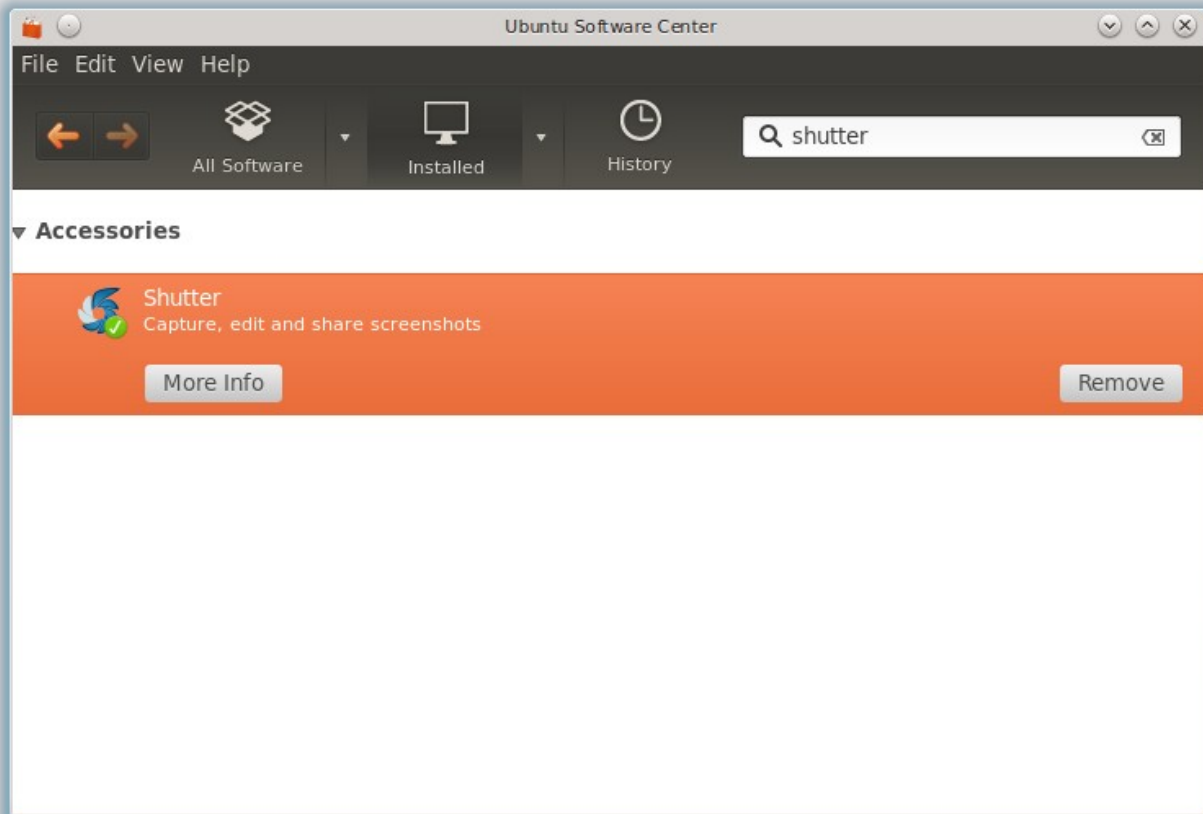
## Install The Tools

You just need Gwenview and Shutter. Why? It is because Gwenview has right-click option, Open With External Tool. Actually for cropping only, you can choose F-Spot or Shotwell or GNOME Image Viewer. But they don't have Open With menu.

### In Ubuntu

```
sudo apt-get install gwenview libgoo-canvas-perl shutter
```

This command will search, download, and install two applications (Gwenview and Shutter) at the same time. It will also install libgoo-canvas-perl to enable Edit feature in Shutter. Make sure your internet connection turned on when performing installation. This command is compatible with any official Ubuntu flavor, Debian, Linux Mint, Blankon, and any other Debian derivative. If you dislike the command line way, you can use Ubuntu Software Center (or such) for installation.



## Ubuntu Software Center Installing Shutter

### In Fedora

```
sudo yum install gwenview libgoo-canvas-perl shutter
```

This command is compatible with CentOS, IGOS Nusantara, or any other yum-based Red Hat derivative. If you already have both on your system, yum will download nothing.

### In Another Distro

Just follow your Linux distro package management system to find and install gwenview. If you are lucky, you will have one or both on your system preinstalled. In example, Kubuntu and Slackware use KDE by default so they also included Gwenview by default.

# Configuration

Firstly, you must set the Gwenview to be your default image viewer. If you are using KDE, you probably don't have to do that (Gwenview is the default). If you are using GNOME or Unity, do the following.

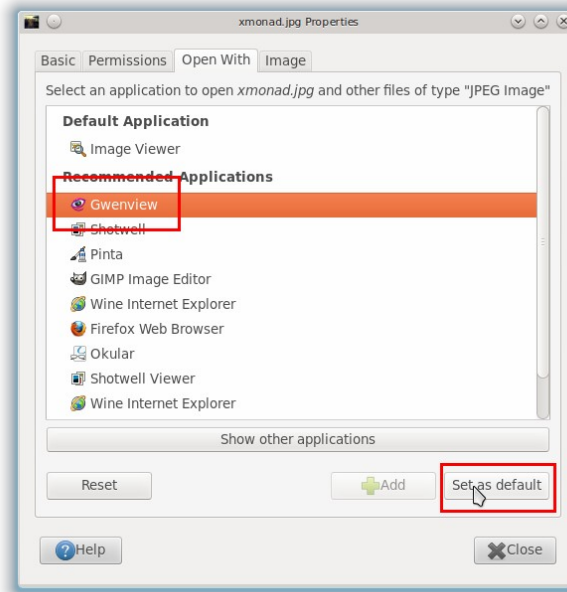


Image Viewer System Association

1. Open Nautilus.
2. Right-click on any image > Properties > Open With.
3. Select Gwenview.
4. Click Set As Default button.
5. Repeat for all the formats you always use for the LibreOffice documents.

In my own example, I use only PNG. So I associate Gwenview to open PNG only. If you use JPEG, then make Gwenview as default for JPEG.

## Image Editing

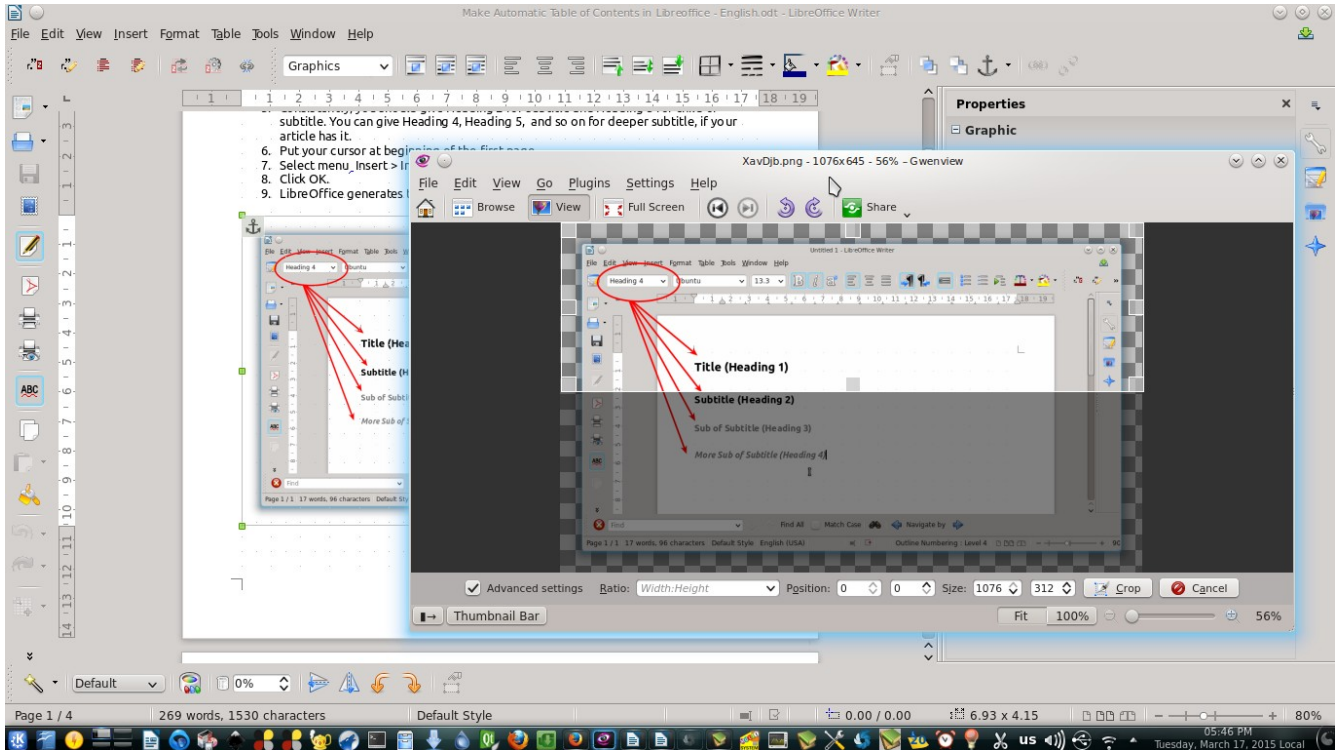
Now we will do the trick.

1. Open LibreOffice.
2. Write anything. Include one or more pictures. You can just press Ctrl+C Ctrl+V from the file manager into LibreOffice.
3. Right-click image > Edit with external tool.
4. For cropping only: Gwenview will open the image chosen. Press Shift+C to view the crop frame. Resize it by your cursor and press Crop button. Then press Ctrl+S to save



the image. Then your image inside LibreOffice will be cropped.

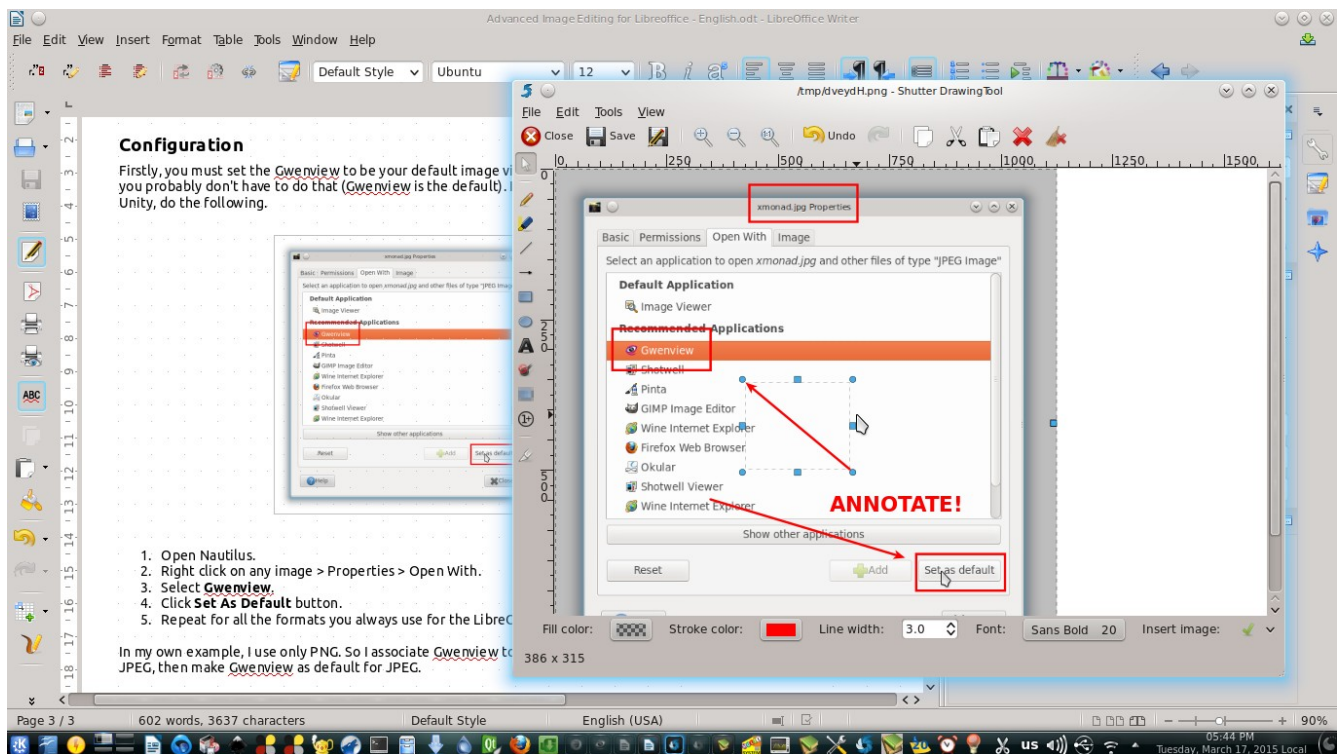
5. For advanced editing: when Gwenview appears, right-click image > Open With > Shutter. Then Shutter window will appear. Click Edit button then new window will appear. You can edit, annotate, adding text, cropping, censoring, and so on with it. When your editing is done, press Save button. Then your image inside LibreOffice will be edited.



Cropping



Edit Button in Shutter



## Image Editing

**Note:** actually, LibreOffice saves your images temporarily on /tmp directory. If you do Edit with External Tool, then it is only a call for default image viewer to open certain image in /tmp. That's all.

## Tips

1. Use Ctrl+Z (Undo) if you do wrong image editing. Then just edit it again.
2. Sometimes maybe you will find "Read Error" in LibreOffice after you edit the image in Shutter. Then just Ctrl+Z and repeat the editing. I don't know, but my LibreOffice 3.5 has this error sometimes.
3. You can use GIMP or another image editor instead of Shutter if you like. Just select GIMP in Gwenview when opening it.

If you have any difficulty, let us know.

# SCRIBUS BASIC TIPS FOR PAGE LAYOUT DESIGN

April 3rd 2015

Currently I am resuming my old curiosity about page layout design. I used Scribus 5 years ago. At that time, I feel it was difficult to create even just a page layout in Scribus. Now I know, that difficulty was caused of lack in page layout knowledge. At 2015, Scribus reached 1.4.5 version (stable). Scribus has more resources now compared to 5 years ago. Especially its Wiki[1] plus Flossmanuals[2]. I created some layout designs at few days ago. I learnt a few things I was missing 5 years ago. Below you will see some tips from me to design a layout with Scribus to avoid difficulties (time consumption etc.). Remember that it is just basic and somehow subjective (according only to my experience).



Scribus in Action

## Summary

### 1. Paragraph Style

2. Custom Shortcut Keys
3. Guides at Foreground
4. Avoid Effects
5. Collect for Output

## 1. Paragraph Style

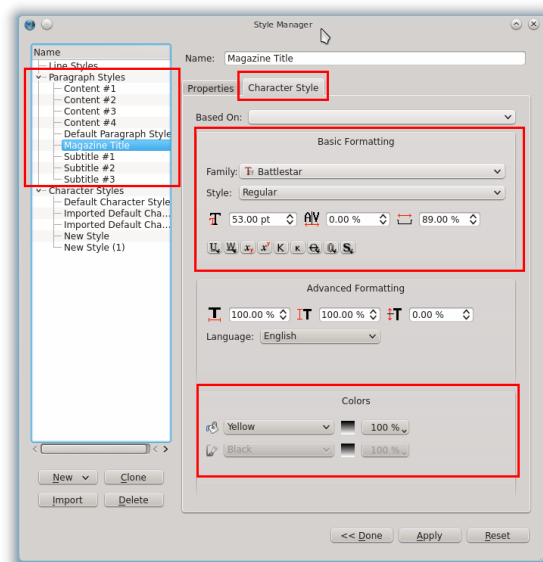
This is the number one. What I feel as the biggest difficulty in Scribus is text. I have only word processor point of view, not desktop publishing. So if I want to use Scribus, I should change my point of view into desktop publishing. One of main thing in desktop publishing, is Paragraph Style.

### 1.1 Use Paragraph Styles

As example, If you want to create a cover page layout, you need the title text, subtitles, small contents, and some more texts. In this purpose, you should not type and format the text one by one. Instead, you should create Paragraph Layout for each of your text. So there will be paragraph layout for title, subtitle, small contents, and such. You can create your own paragraph style in Style Manager window (F3). See two pictures below.



Magazine Layout Example



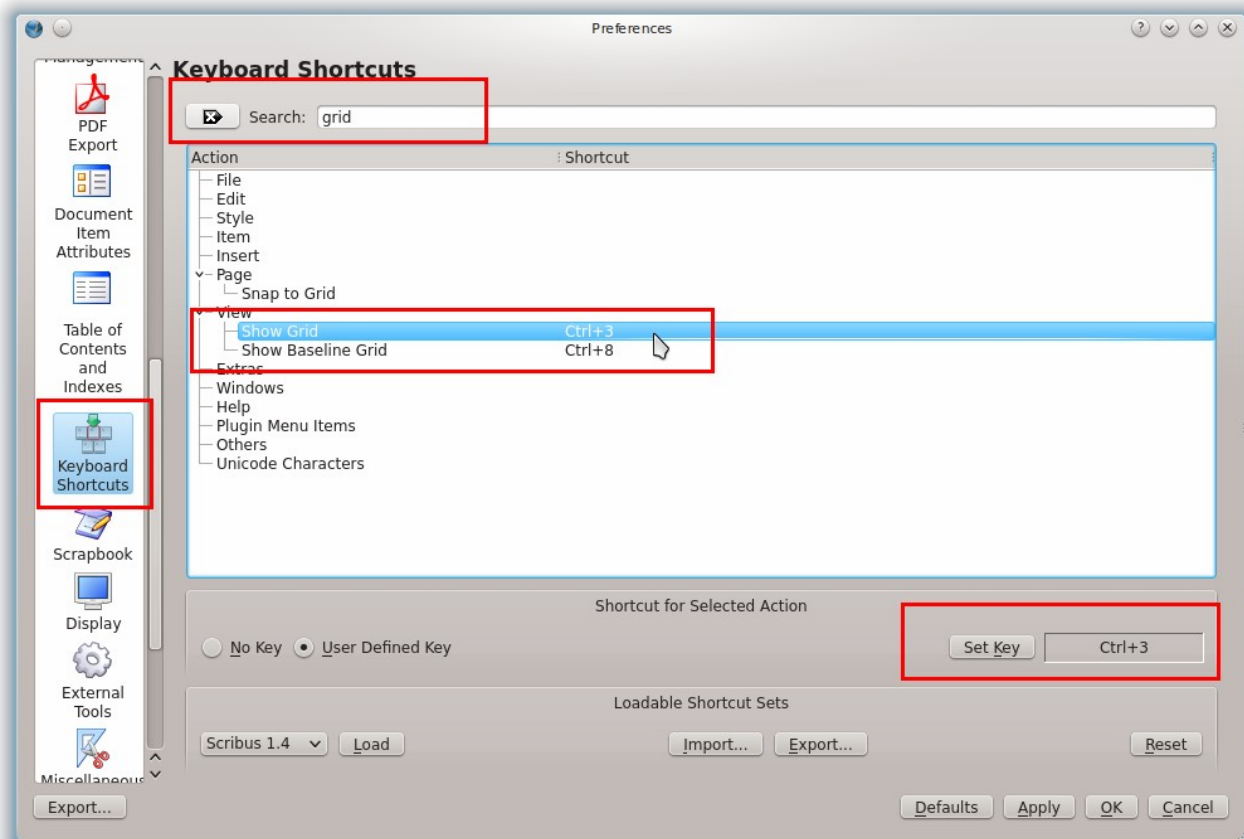
## Scribus > Style Manager > Paragraph Styles

In this example, I created a layout with many texts. I have 8 different style of texts here. In Scribus desktop publishing point of view, it is best to create paragraph style for each text. For example, at my screenshot above, I differ the title text style with content text style. So I need to create 8 paragraph style. Then I just use them in their own place respectively. You better create your own paragraph styles. Scribus paragraph layout is usable in one Scribus project only but you can import them in another Scribus file. So you can just create once and reuse them as many times as you want by importing.

## 2. Custom Shortcut Keys

For any digital graphic designer, shortcut keys are very important. In Scribus, you can see the list of shortcut keys, search them, or customize them in just one single window. You can find it in File > Preferences > Keyboard Shortcuts.

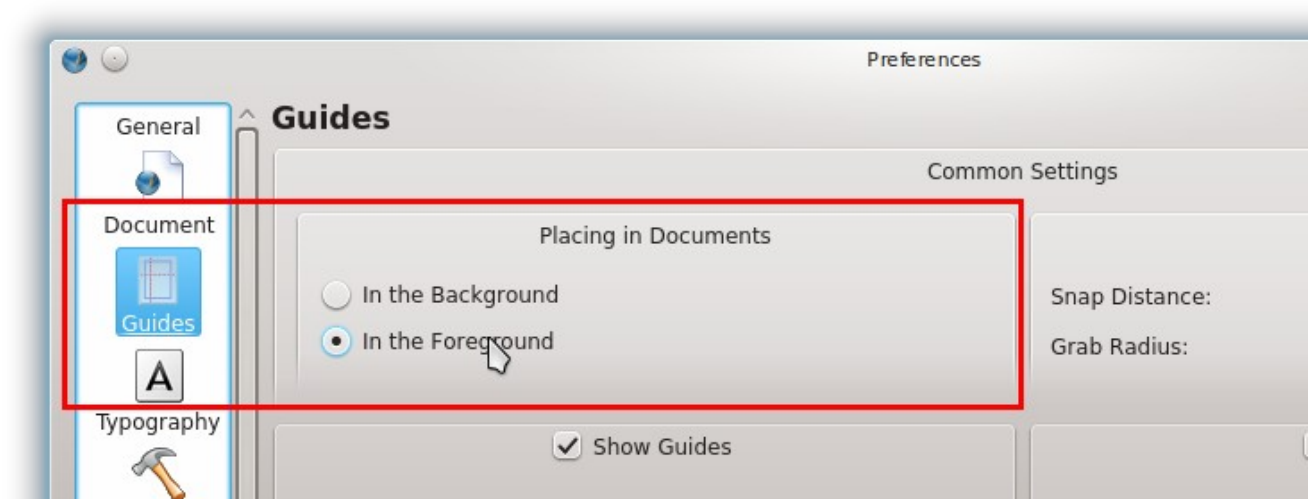




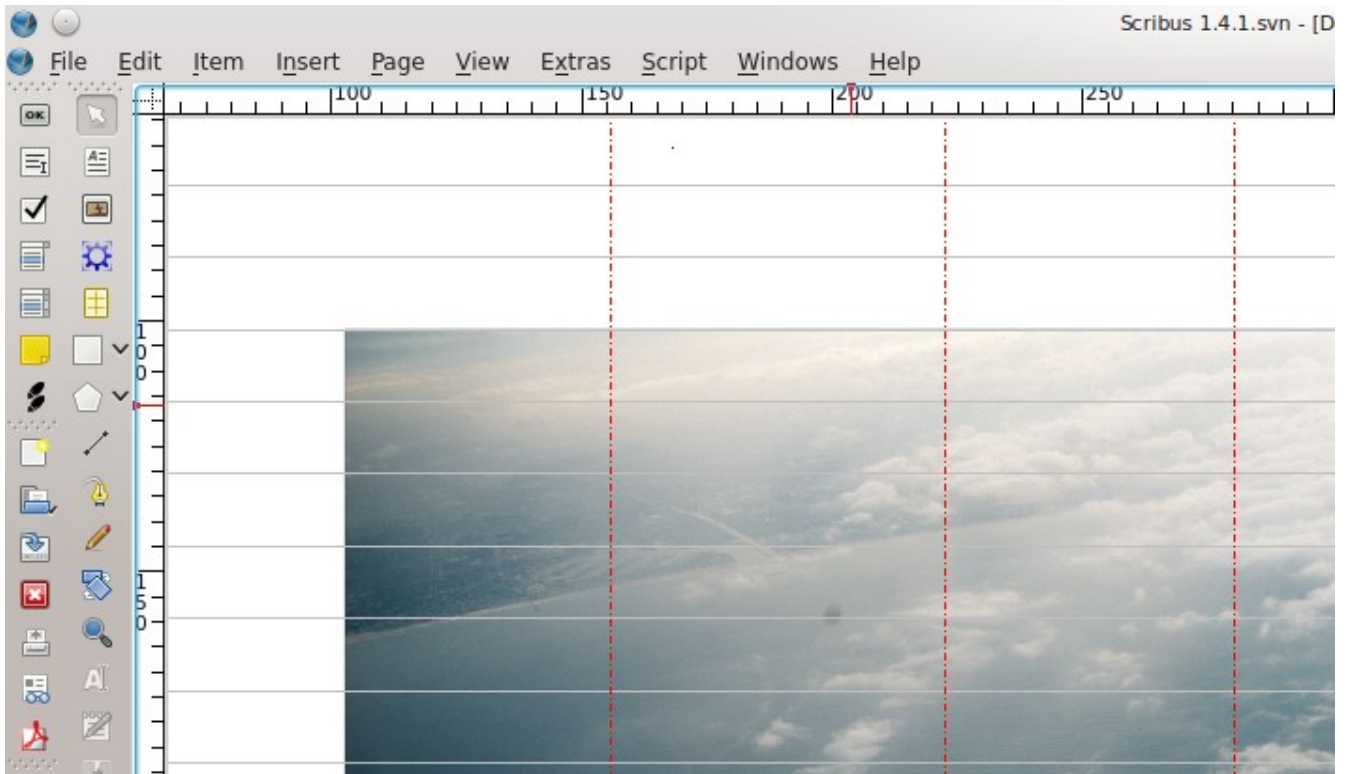
If you just want to search, type the keyword at the search bar above (see my top annotation). If you want to change the shortcut key, select the Action first (e.g. Show Grid) then click Set Key button below (see my bottom annotation) then tap your own Combination (e.g. Ctrl+3, so it will be same with Inkscape).

### 3. Guides At Foreground

Maybe it is small thing but it is annoying. At some circumstances, guide lines will appear in background so you can not see them. To make guide lines appear correctly, you should configure them to appear at foreground. To do this, go to File > Preferences > Guides > mark In the Foreground.



Guide Lines Configuration



The Result

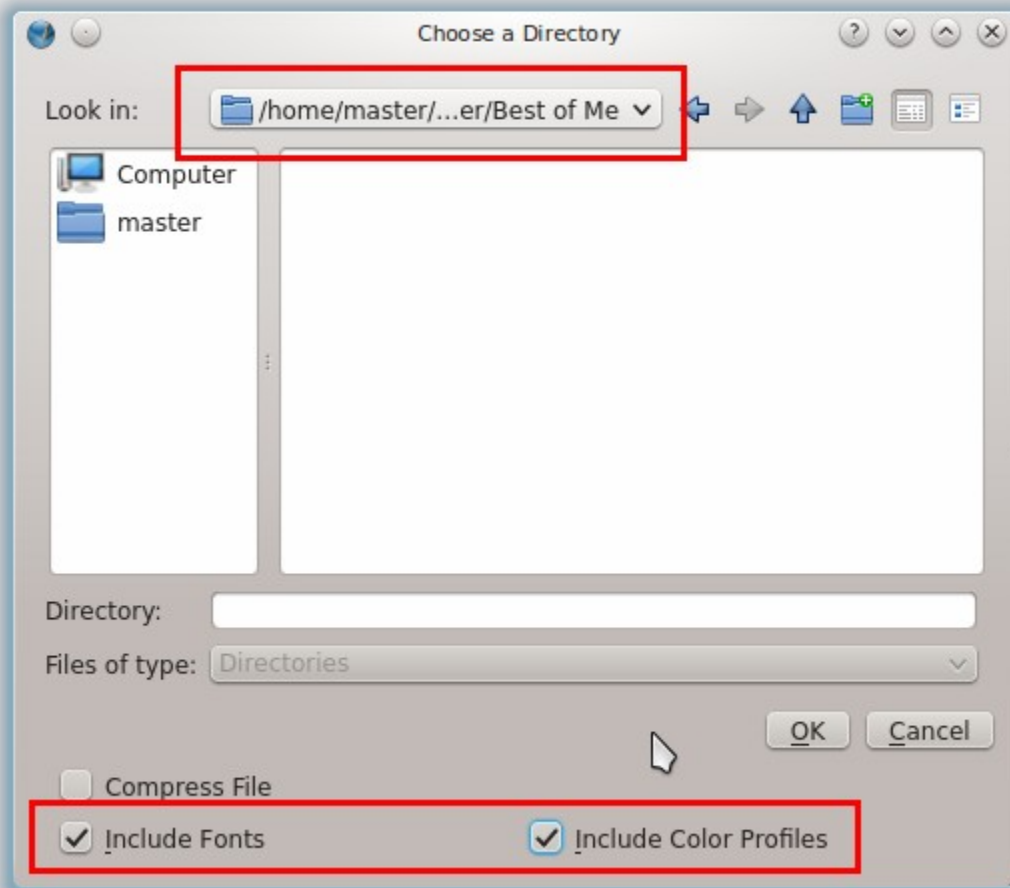
## 4. Avoid Effects

Visual effects give you many aesthetical impact in your design. But when designing, they

will eat your resources more. Or (maybe it is funny) you can avoid them completely in your design. You can choose flat style or any 2D based style when designing. I admit I avoid drop shadow. It is the main fault of me 5 years ago when I was designing page layout completely in Scribus but with active drop shadows in every page. It was too heavy even for mid-end laptop I used at that time. Remember, it is just an advice. You decide.

## 5. Collect for Output

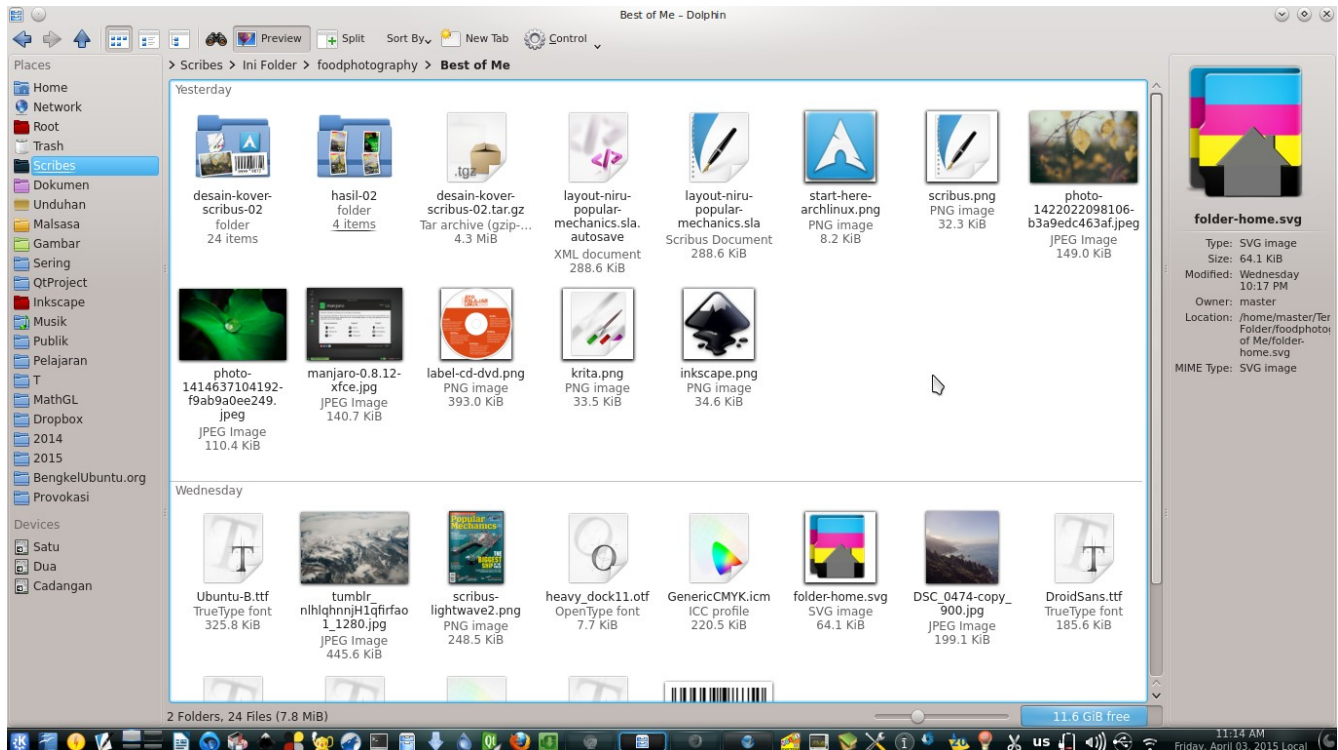
Scribus is different with GIMP or Inkscape. When you save the document, your SLA file contains no image. It is different with SVG, because SVG saves the images inside itself. SLA saves the images outside. So you will see the SLA size usually is very small. Now, how if you want to give your SLA to another? If you just save it, people will see your layout as wireframe plus text without image contents. Even worse, people will see different fonts and different colors (compared to your original design) because SLA does not include the fonts and color profiles by default. So how to include anything? You should do File > Collect for Output into a directory. Then you can archive the directory in a tarball and share it.





## Collect for Output Window

You should check Include Fonts and Include Color Profiles options. See my annotation above. You have only directory option, because you will save anything inside that directory. In my example above, I save my project into Best of Me directory. Below is an example from what I collect for my project in Best of Me directory.



## The Result of Collect for Output

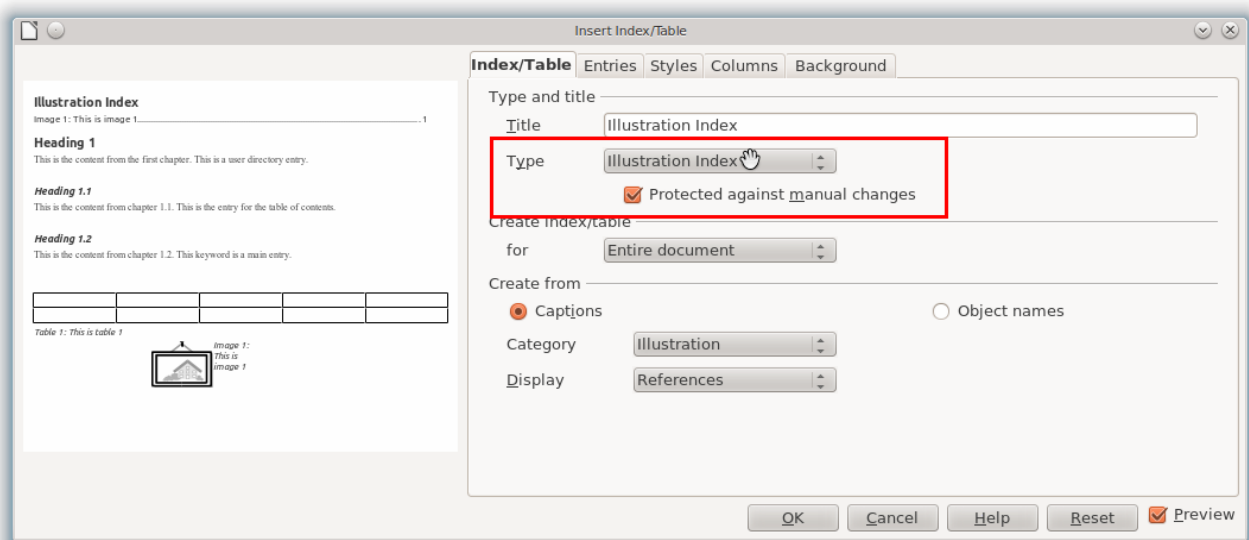
## Reference

- [1] <http://wiki.scribus.net/canvas/Scribus>
- [2] <http://en.flossmanuals.net/scribus-2/>

# HOW TO MAKE AUTOMATIC TABLE OF FIGURES IN LIBREOFFICE

April 3rd 2015

If you are writing scientific paper or such documents, you need table of figures. Actually it is same with table of contents. LibreOffice calls it Illustration Index. We will show you an example.



## Table of Figures Configuration

1. Create a document that consist of 4 pages.
2. Put your cursor on page 2.
3. Insert a picture on page 2. You can do copy-paste from your file manager or by menu > Insert > Picture > From File. Set picture caption (description text below image). This is the first picture.
4. Insert a picture for page 3. Give it caption.
5. Insert a picture for page 4. Give it caption.
6. Put your cursor on page 1.
7. Insert > Indexes and Tables > Indexes and Tables.
8. In the Insert Index/Table window, choose Type > Illustration Index. Then click OK.

# Result

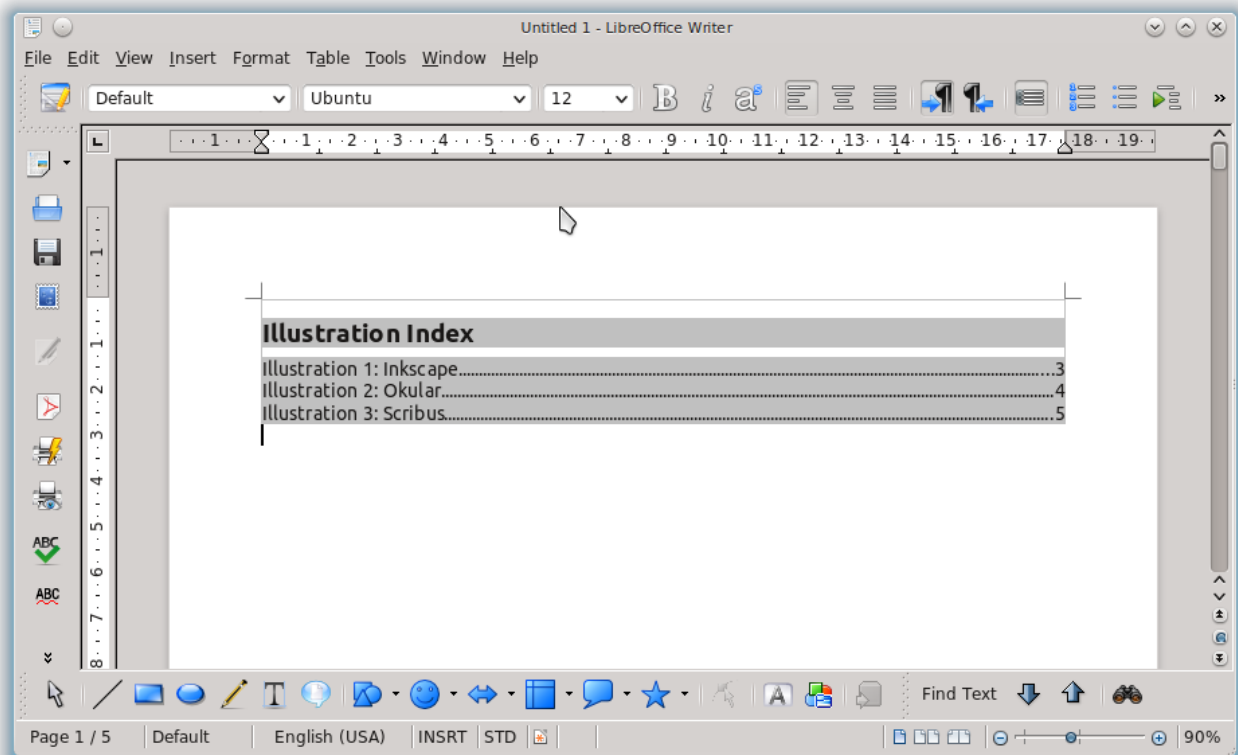
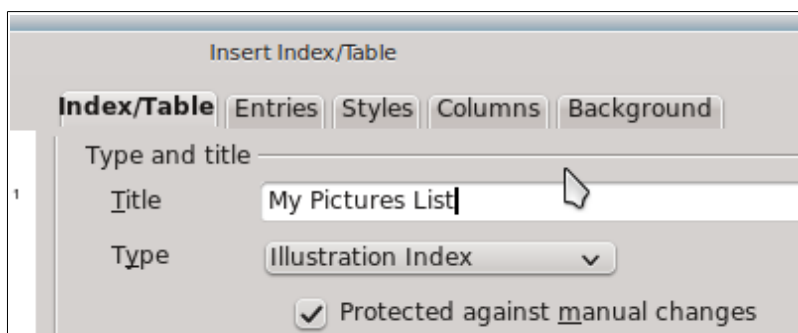


Table of Figures for A Document

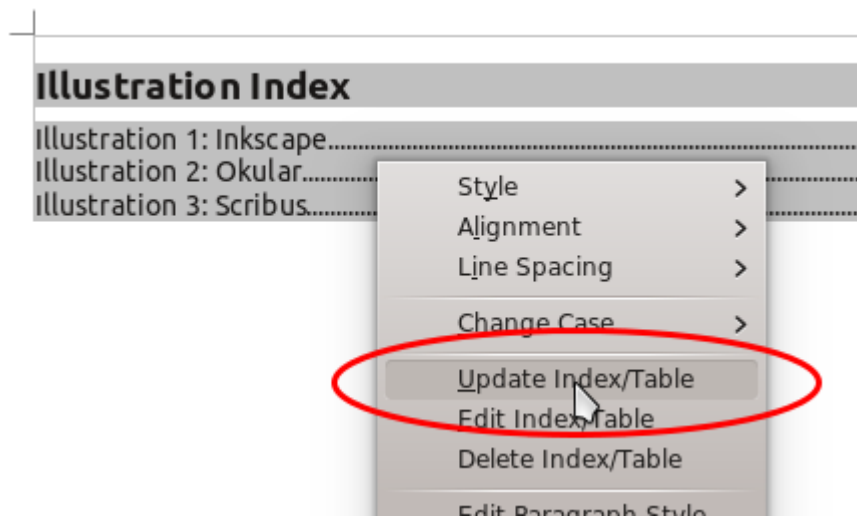
If you want to change the title of this table of figures, enter the title in Insert Index/Table window.



Change The Index Title

## Update Index

After you create it once, then you add many images after, you should update the index. Right click on the index > Update Index/Table.



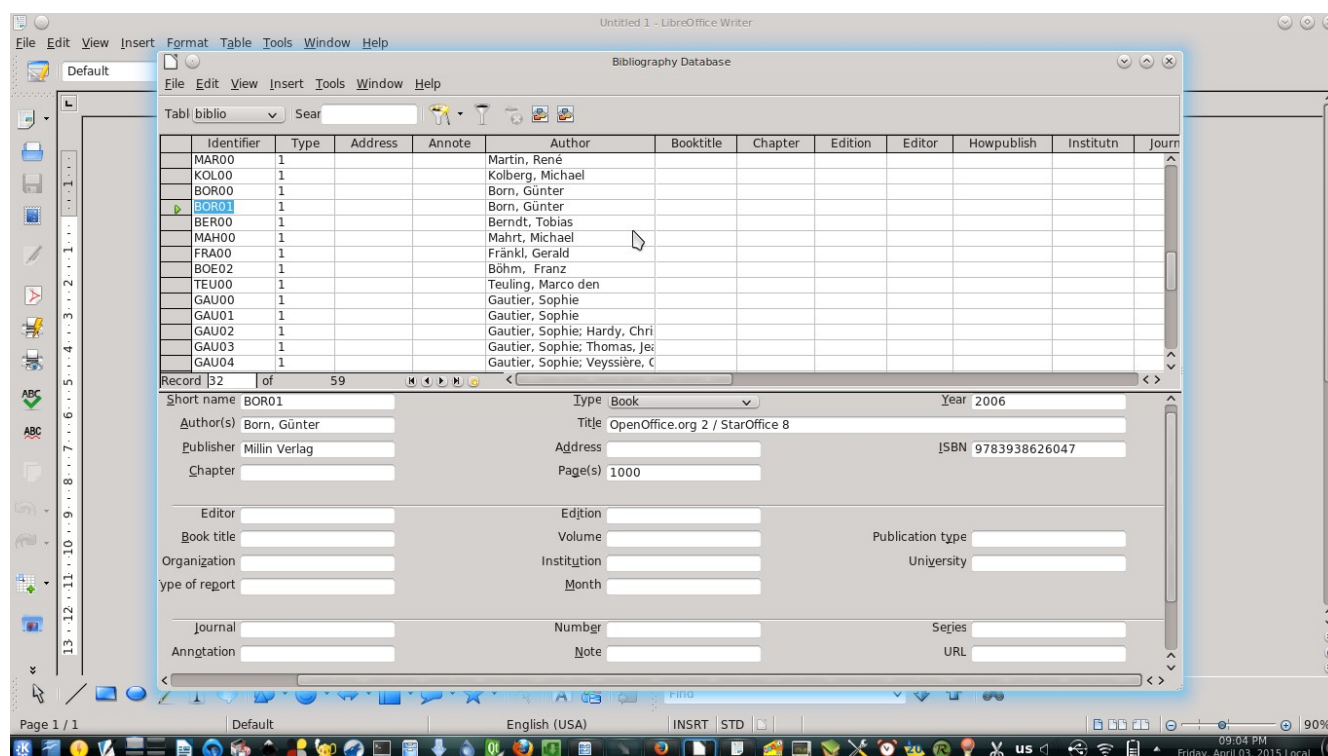
Update Your Index

# HOW TO FIX BIBLIOGRAPHY DATABASE CRASHES IN LIBREOFFICE WRITER

April 3rd 2015

My LibreOffice Writer 3.5.7 crashes every I click menu Tools > Bibliography Database. So I can not open it. After searching, I find that default LibreOffice in Ubuntu 12.04 (which I am currently using) was missing LibreOffice Base. Bibliography Database needs LibreOffice Base so it crashes on my Ubuntu. Do you experience same crashes in your Ubuntu? Then just install Libreoffice Base. Below you can choose installing whether by using Terminal or GUI.

## Result

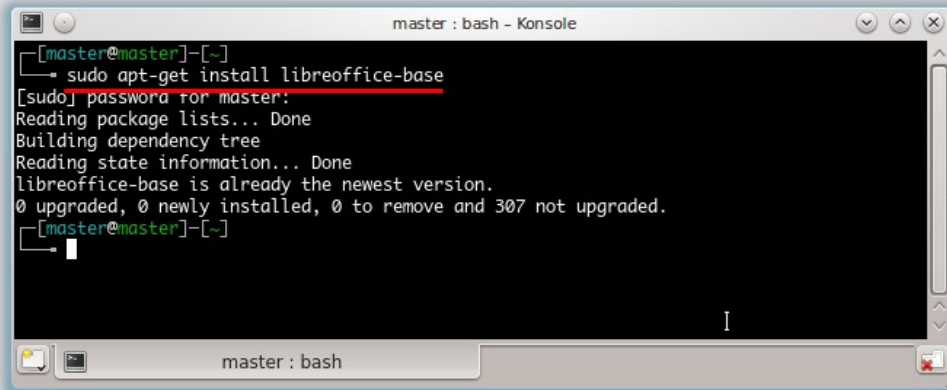


Bibliography Database Works

## Terminal

```
sudo apt-get install libreoffice-base
```

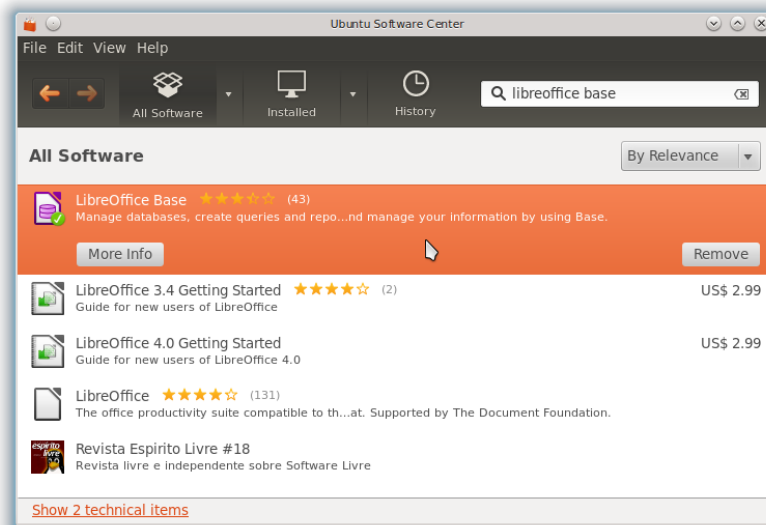
Remember that if your LibreOffice package is old (e.g. 3.5.7 like mine), apt will pull the new version available on your repository. Apt will upgrade your whole LibreOffice suite.



Terminal (apt-get) Installing LibreOffice Base

## GUI (Ubuntu Software Center)

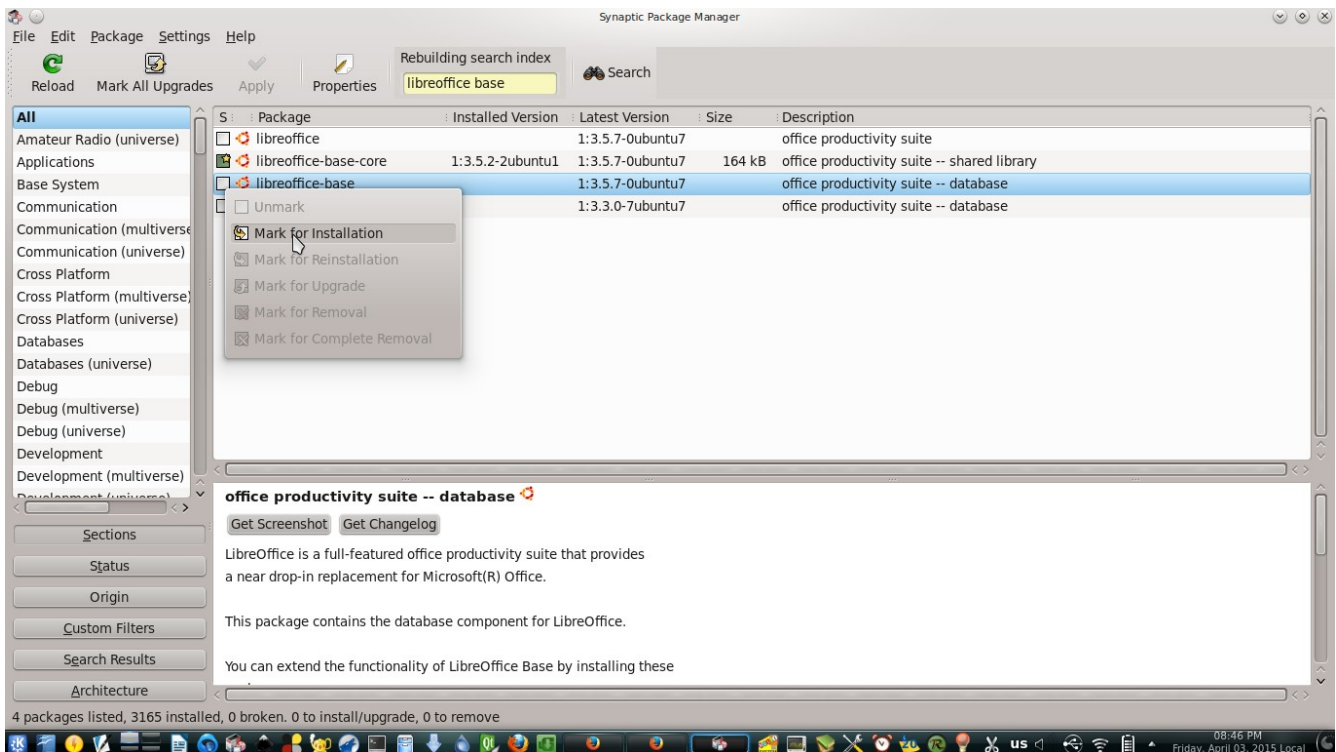
If you are currently using Ubuntu default, then you find only Ubuntu Software Center (USC). You should open it and search libreoffice base then click Install button. Let USC download and installs them.



Ubuntu Software Center After LibreOffice Base Installed

## GUI (Synaptic)

I am Synaptic user. I use Synaptic to choose libreoffice-package and install it.



### Synaptic Installing LibreOffice Base

1. Search libreoffice base in the Synaptic search bar.
2. Click on the libreoffice-base package entry from the search results > Mark for Installation.
3. A small window will appear to show you what will be downloaded. If you use limited internet access, you should pay attention for it. Then click OK.
4. Click Apply button (green check mark icon) in the Synaptic toolbar.
5. Let Synaptic download the packages and install them.
6. Bibliography Database should work now and LibreOffice Writer would not crash again.

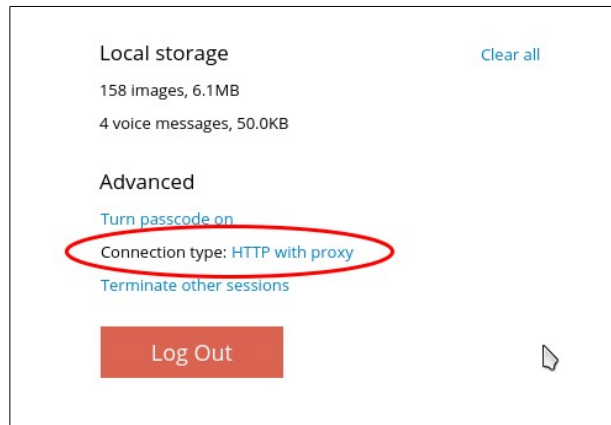
## Reference

<https://answers.launchpad.net/ubuntu/+source/libreoffice/+question/169933>

# HOW TO CONNECT TELEGRAM DESKTOP BEHIND PROXY AND AUTHENTICATION

April 3rd 2015

I am using Telegram Desktop 0.8. I am connecting to the internet via an authenticated proxy. Telegram will not connect with such connection. How to configure it properly? Just open Settings > scroll down > Advanced > Connection type.



Find The Configuration

## HTTP Proxy

The most common proxy is HTTP. If it is yours, then check HTTP with custom http-proxy. It works with HTTPS too.

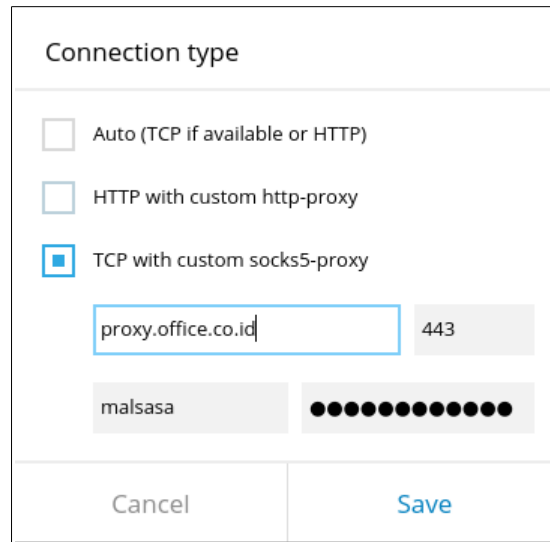
A screenshot of the 'Connection type' dialog box in Telegram Desktop. The 'HTTP with custom http-proxy' option is selected with a blue square. Below it, the proxy address 'proxy.office.co.id' and port '443' are entered. The username 'malsasa' is entered in the password field, which is masked with dots. The 'TCP with custom socks5-proxy' option is unselected. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.



## HTTP/HTTPS

### SOCKS Proxy

If your proxy connection based on SOCKS, then check TCP with custom socks5-proxy.



The image shows a 'Connection type' dialog box with three radio button options. The third option, 'TCP with custom socks5-proxy', is selected. Below the options, there are two input fields: the first contains 'proxy.office.co.id' and the second contains '443'. Below these, there are two more input fields: the first contains 'malsasa' and the second is a password field with 12 dots. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Connection type	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto (TCP if available or HTTP)
<input type="checkbox"/>	HTTP with custom http-proxy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TCP with custom socks5-proxy
<input type="text" value="proxy.office.co.id"/>	<input type="text" value="443"/>
<input type="text" value="malsasa"/>	<input type="password" value="12 dots"/>
<input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	<input type="button" value="Save"/>

## SOCKS

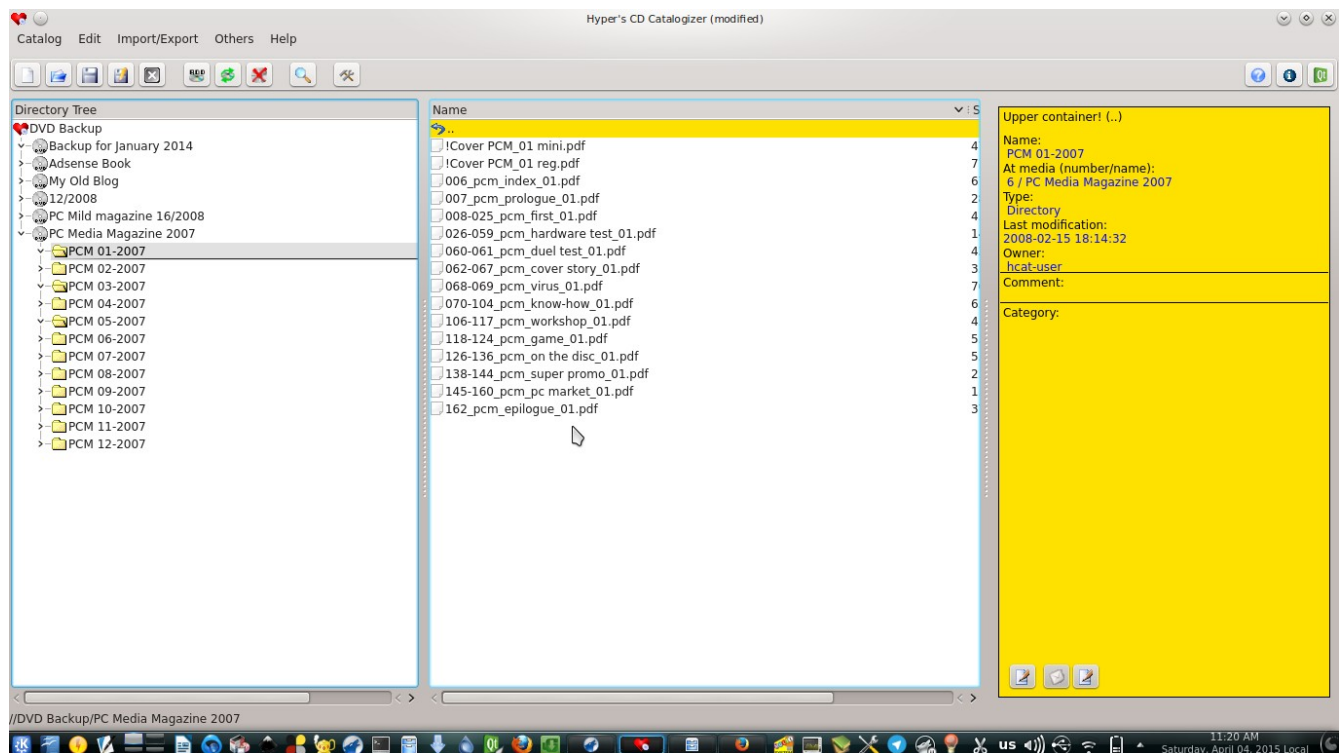
### Reference

[http://www.reddit.com/r/Telegram/comments/1yz02z/telegram\\_desktop\\_cant\\_connect/](http://www.reddit.com/r/Telegram/comments/1yz02z/telegram_desktop_cant_connect/)

# CDCAT: MAKE CATALOG OF DVD BACKUP FILES IN UBUNTU

April 4th 2015

Do you create data backup from your PC into many CD/DVD? Do you want to search and find in what CD is your data? Do you want to make a catalogue of your whole system? CDCat (Hyper CD Catalogue) is a solution for those purposes. It will be your Google for your data backups. I was used CDCat as a replacement for Windows Cathy program for 5 years and satisfied with it. To use CDCat, you should scan your data storage first then you can search. CDCat official website is <http://cdcat.sourceforge.net/web/uk/index.html>.



CDCat in Action

## CDCat Features

- Crossplatform. It is available on Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X.
- Its GUI built from Qt.
- CDCat can scan CD, DVD, hard disk drive, and USB flash drive.

- Search with regular expression or wildcards, any of: file name, directory name, MP3 tags, etc.
- Print search results.
- Displaying progress bar at scan.
- Skip scan if you ask it.
- Save the catalog in XML, CSV, and HTML.
- Available in many language: English, German, French, Modern Greek, Indonesian, etc.

## How To Install CDCat

Open Terminal and use this command.

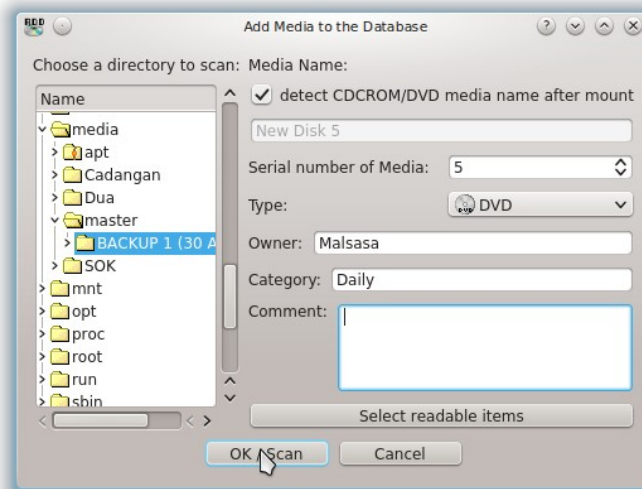
```
sudo apt-get install cdcata
```

Or just use Ubuntu Software Center to find and install CDCat.

## How To Use CDCat

### 1. Scanning

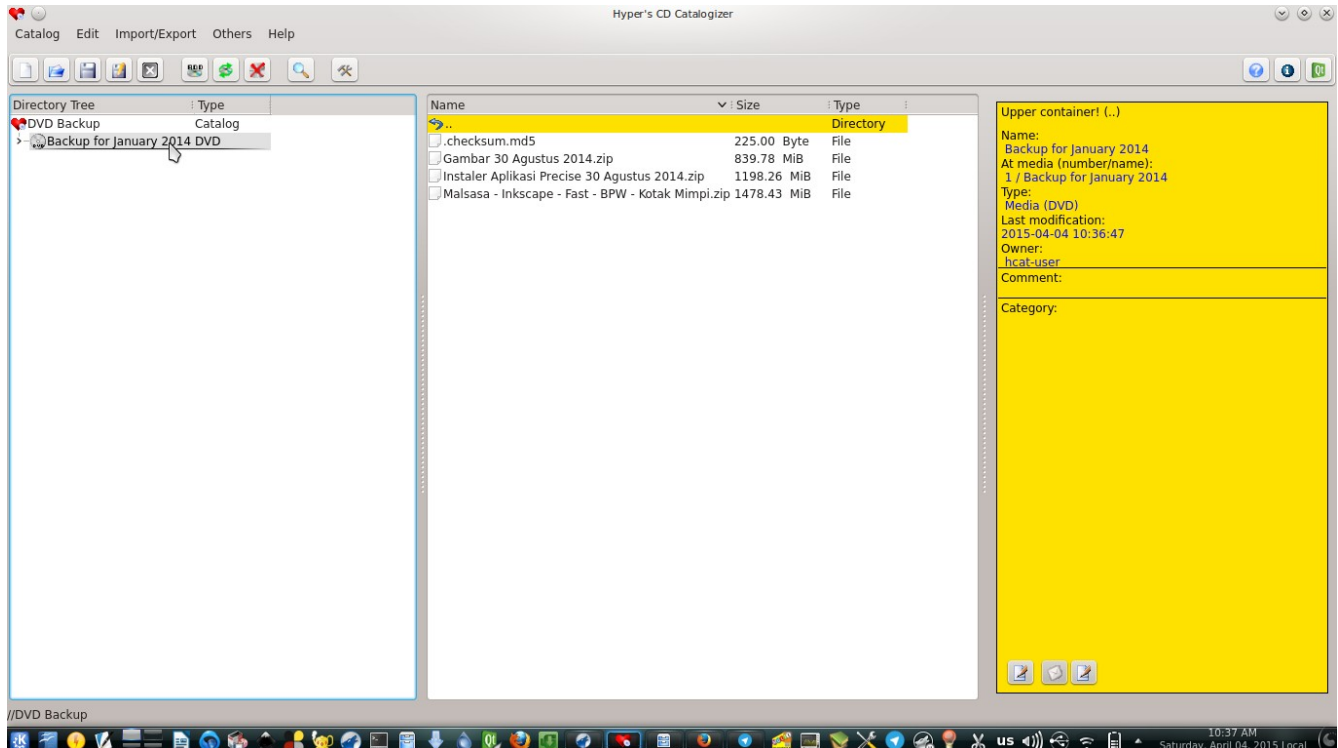
I will give an example of making catalog for DVD. It is my backup DVD.



### Scan Media (CD/DVD/HDD/UFD)

1. Insert your DVD to your optical drive.
2. Open it (mount) in your file manager.
3. Open CDCat.

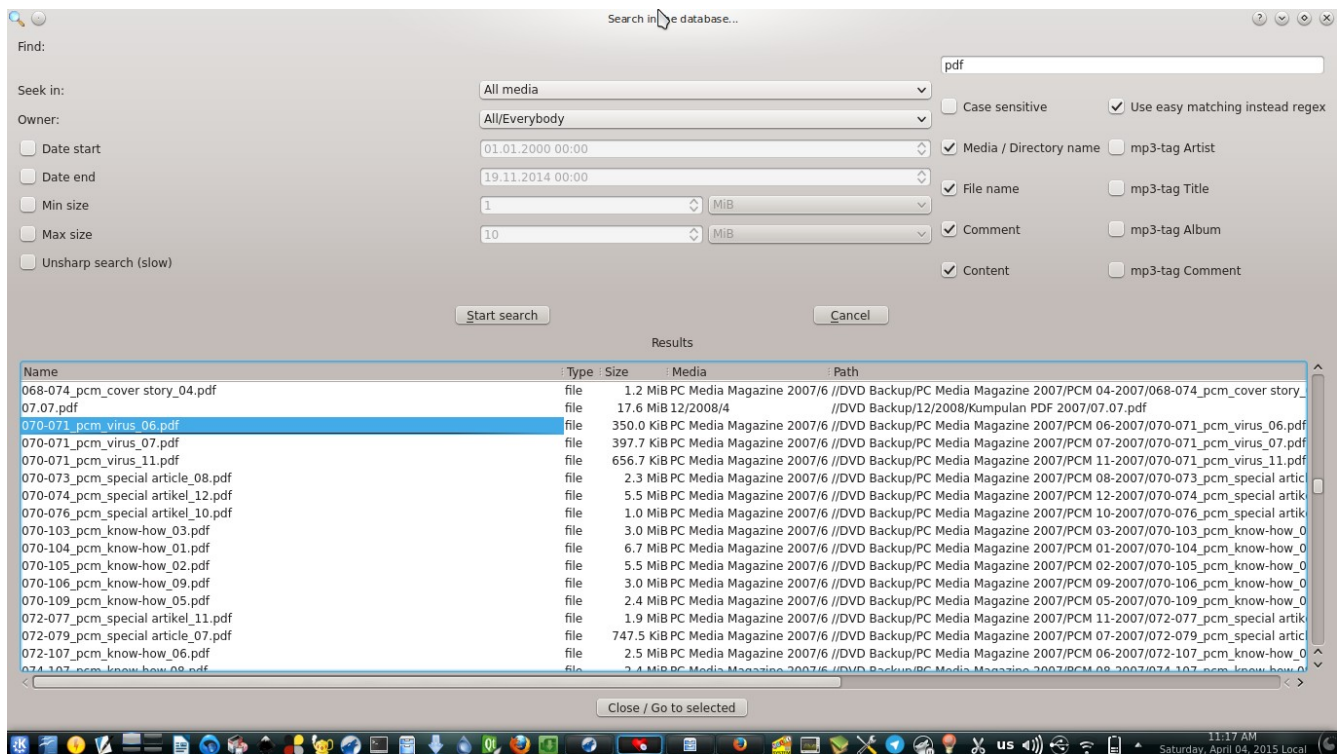
4. Open menu Catalog > New. Fill the category. In example, DVD Backup because it is my personal backup. You will save your another backup DVDs below this category.
5. Now open menu Edit > Add Media. Select from the left panel, the directory of your DVD. Usually Ubuntu mount it on /media.
6. To automatically name it based on your DVD name, check detect CDROM/DVD name.
7. Press OK/Scan button.
8. CDCat will scan it.
9. Your DVD will appear on left panel as a child of your category DVD Backup. On the middle panel, you will see the contents of your DVD. And in the right panel, you will see the properties of selected file.



Database As A Result

## 2. Searching

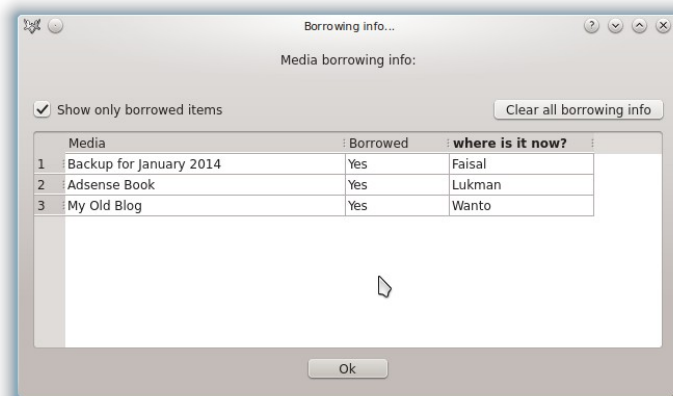
You can do search by zoom button on the toolbar or by menu Others > Seek in Database. Type your keyword in search box. For example, type pdf. It will search for pdf in whole your database.



## Search Through Backup Database

### 3. Lend Your DVD

If you lend your DVD or any media to your friend, you can mark it in CDCat. And you can unmark it once the DVD is back. To do it, right click on any media entry > Borrow this media to > type the name of borrower > press OK. You can see the list of borrowed media in menu Others > Borrowing info.

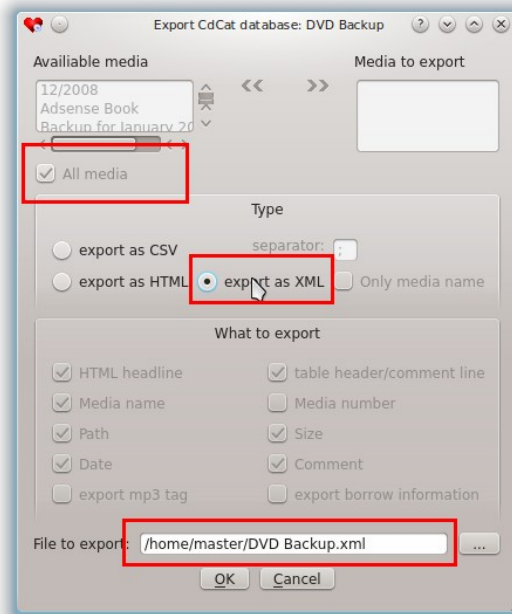


## Who Borrow Your DVD?

If your friend give you back the media, you just need to right click at the borrowed media entry > I got it back.

## 4. Export Your Database

You can export your database into CSV, HTML, or XML. The aim of exporting is so you can hack it further. Whether you manipulate it into a DVD library website or anything. To do it, open menu Import/Export > Export Database > select All Media (to export all databases) > select type (XML or another > set the save path > press OK. You will get the XML in the path you set it.



Export The Databases

# EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN SHORTCUT KEYS FOR LINUX

April 4th 2015

If you somehow find your Linux system crashes, do not kill (pressing power button) the computer directly. Such hard kill may broke your hard disk drive or corrupt your data. When you are facing system hang or crash or freeze, you can use Linux special shortcut keys to restart or shutdown safely. It is actually something called Linux Magic SysRq Keys[1]. Do not use these shortcut keys unless you need it urgently. And you can use these shortcut keys on another Linux distro.

## Restart

**Alt + Printscreen + REISUB**

It means hold the Alt and printscreen by right hand, then press R + E + I + S + U + B by left hand. Respectively, I show below explanation for each key.

- R: take control the keyboard from X Server
- E: send SIGTERM signal to all processess (prepare them to death[2]) except init
- I: send SIGKILL signal to all processess (kill them[3]) except init
- S: sync all mounted filesystem
- U: unmount all filesystem and automatically sync them
- B: reboot without unmounting and syncing filesystem
- O: shutdown
- I recommend you to type it respectively although you can type it just Alt+Printscreen+B only. It is because REISUB is safer than only B[4].

## Shutdown

**Alt + Printscreen + REISUO**

It means the same with restart interrupt above except the O.

## Logout

**Alt + Printscreen + K**

You will be logged out to your display manager (your login screen). It is not a part from

Magic SysRq but it works. It is X Server killer. It will kill your X Server therefore all GUI applications will be killed too and you will dropped into your display manager. Note: if you are not using X, e.g. in full CLI environment, then this shortcut key will not work.

## Reference

1. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic\\_SysRq\\_key](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic_SysRq_key)
2. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix\\_signal#SIGTERM](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix_signal#SIGTERM)
3. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix\\_signal#SIGKILL](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix_signal#SIGKILL)
4. <http://ubuntuforums.org/showthread.php?t=1509765>



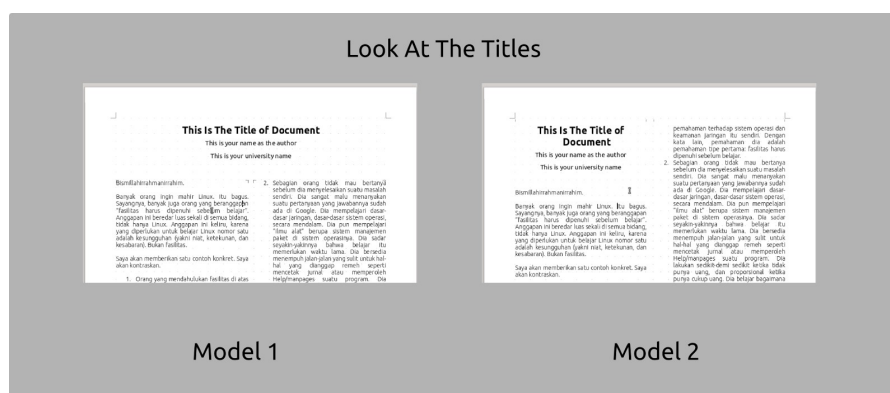
# LIBREOFFICE WRITER FOR BEGINNER: COLUMNS

April 5th 2015

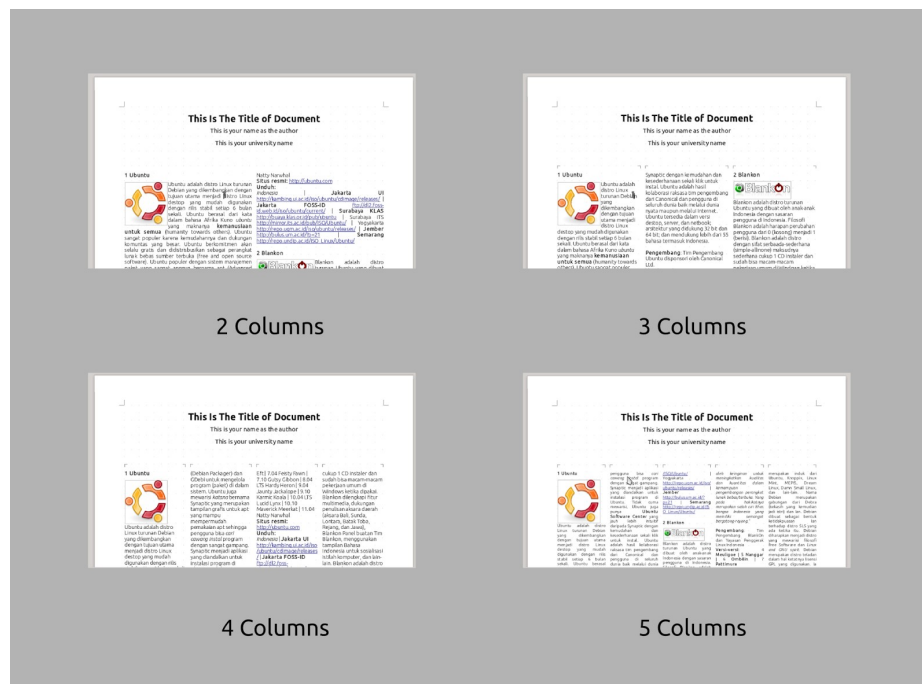
I will show you how to easily create and modify columns in Writer. I will give you direct examples and explanations. Then you can follow it and apply it on your document.

## Types of Columns

Firstly, you should know the types of columns. There are generally 2 types of columns based on the vertical position. First, partial column in single page. It means some parts are columned and other parts are not in a single page. Second, whole parts columned. It means no part is different. See picture below to differ it.



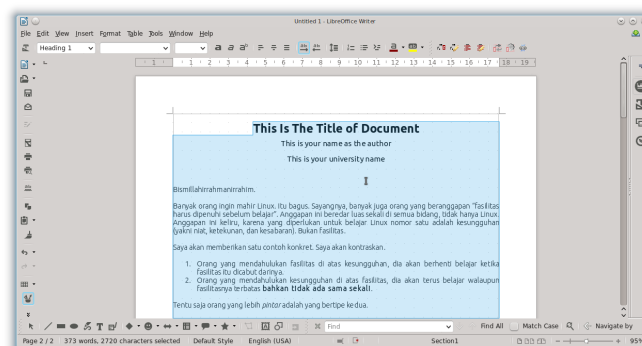
As you can see, the advantage of using the first column model is to create first page of paper or any scientific document. And you can make more then one column per page. You may split your document into 2 or 3 or more columns.



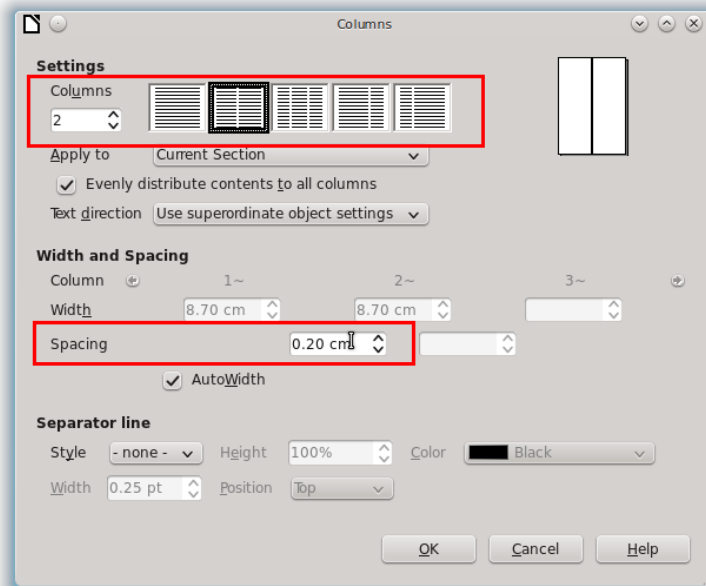
## Create Two Columns

In Writer, to make column you need to open menu Format > Columns. This is the Columns Manager window. In columns creating, you should choose whether create it before or after. Create it before means you create the column before the text. Create it after means you create the columns after the text. I will show you how to create the second one.

Firstly, select the whole text you want to split.

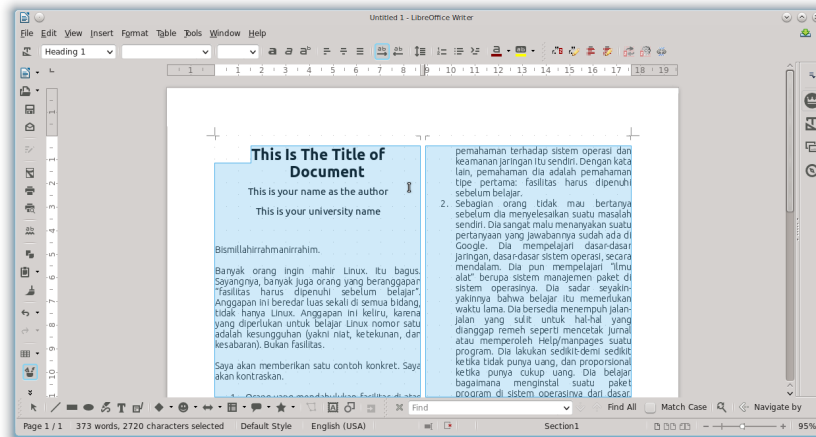


Second, open Columns Manager in menu Format > Columns > type number 2 in the Columns box > specify the white space between column in Spacing box > press OK.



## Create Two Columns and Set Spacing

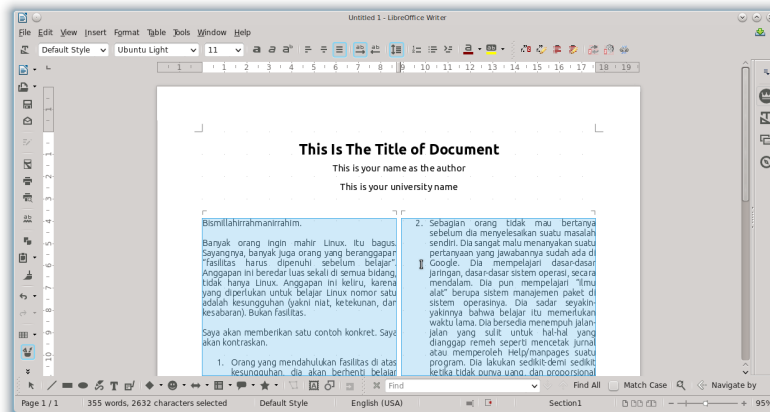
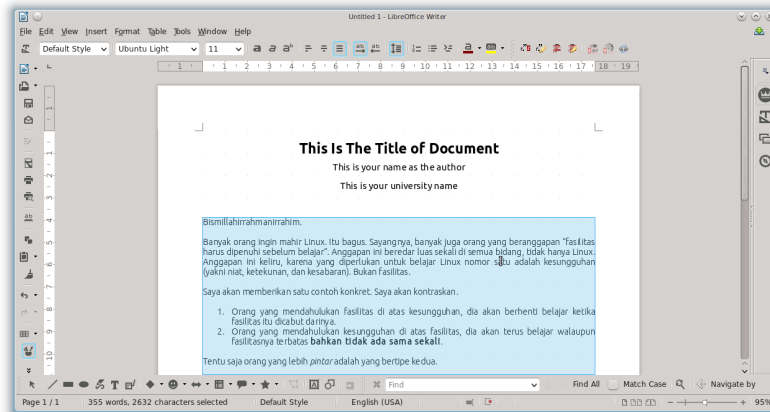
Third, you will see the result. Your whole text (selected text) will be split up into two columns.



## Two Columns with Title in Left Column

## Create Two Columns Excluding The Title

It is same with before. You just need to select all text except the title.

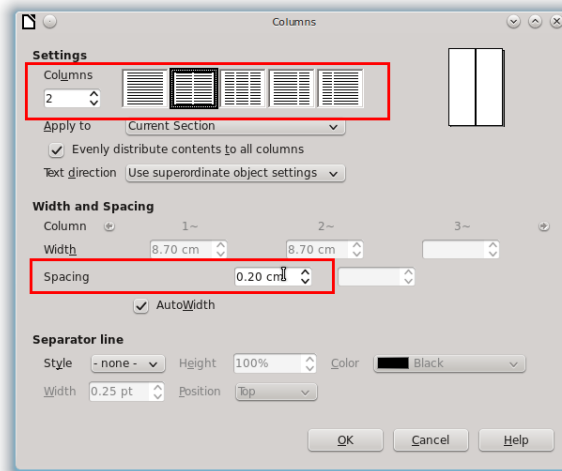


## Two Columns with Single Centered Title

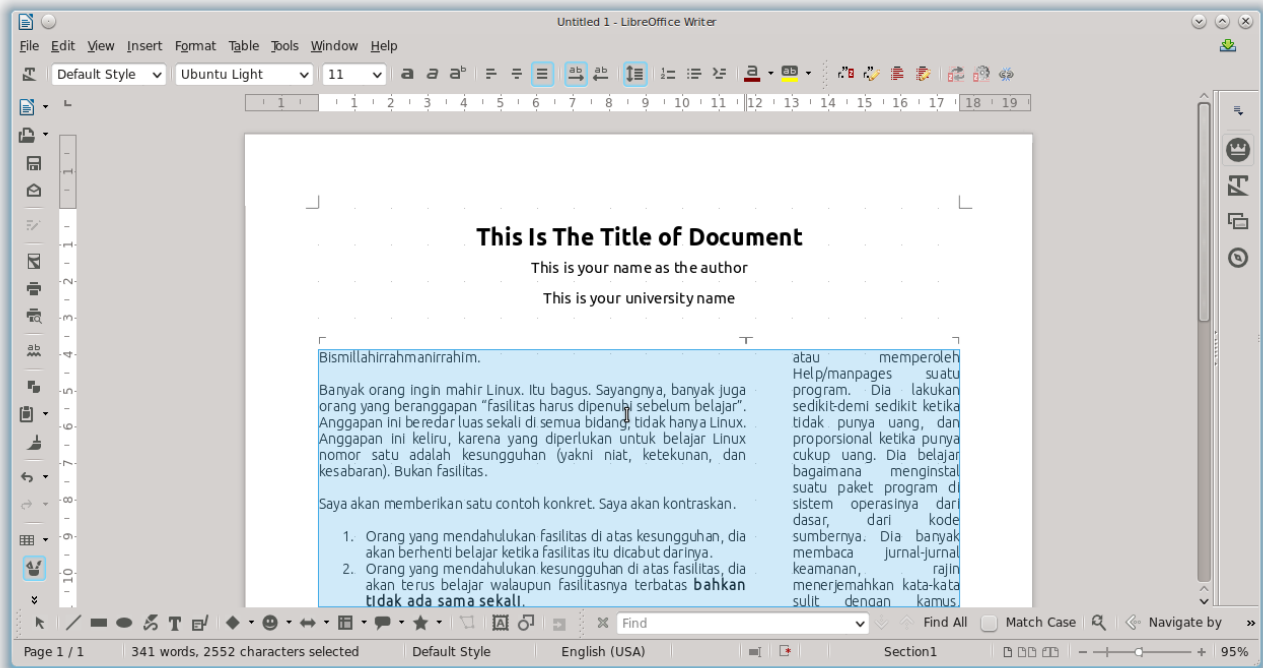
You get your document slit up by two columns except the unselected text. In this case, the title.

## Create Two Asymmetric Columns

In the examples above, you see only symmetrical columns. How to create the asymmetric ones? You just need to set them in Columns Manager. Select the column icon which has asymmetric form. Then specify the size of every column below it. Or you can just leave it default.

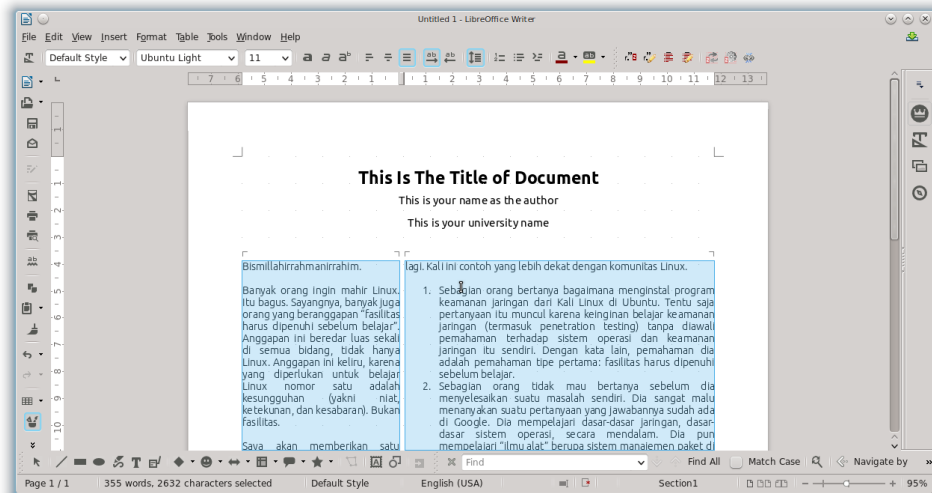


## Asymmetric Width Columns



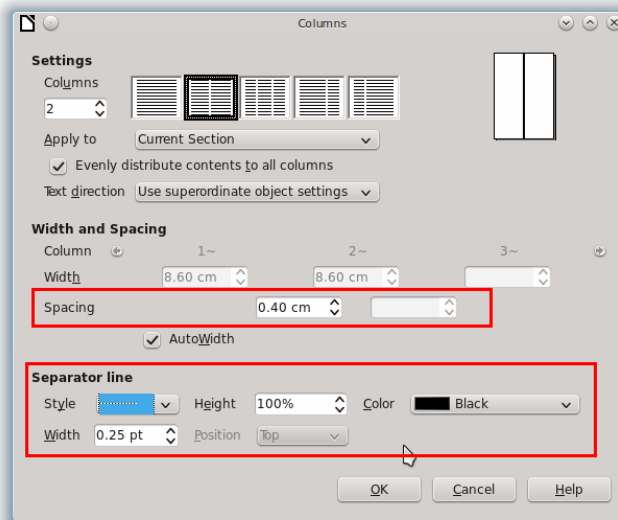
## The Result

The result is you get your text split up into 2 column but the left column is wider than the right column. If you choose the another one, you get flipped columns width like this.

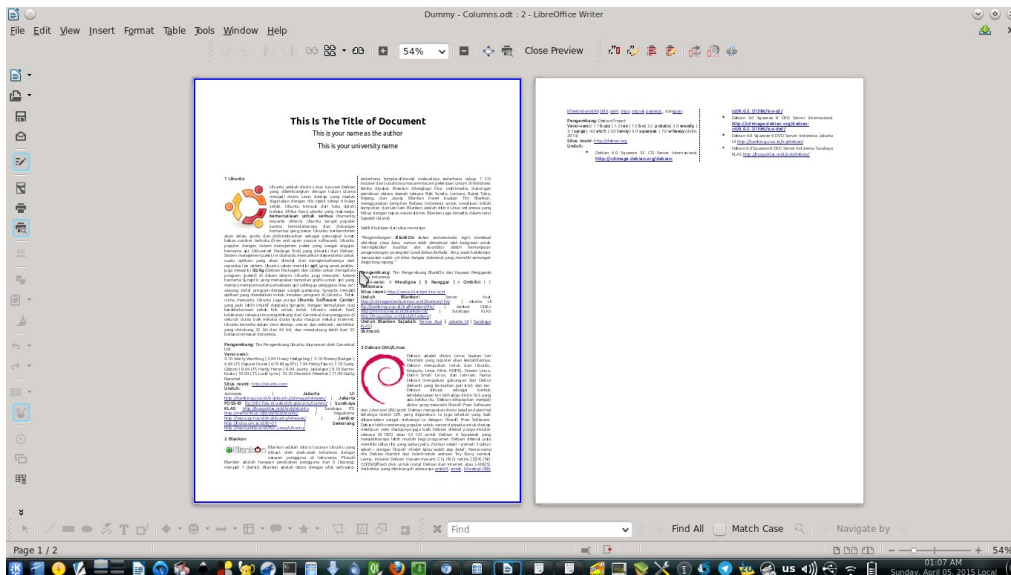


## Insert Separator Line Between Columns

In the Columns Manager, specify the separator line in the Separator section. You can choose the line style (dotted or straight), color, height, and width. But before that, you should set Space between columns. I give you example Space = 0.40, Line Style: dotted, Width = 0.25, and Color = Black. See picture below.

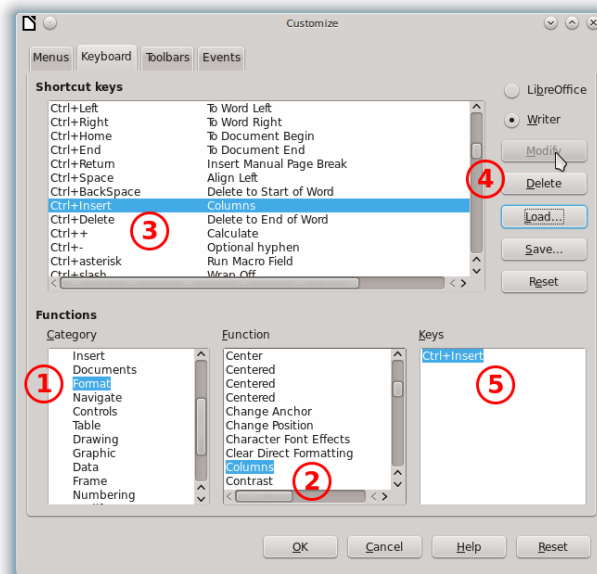


## Set Separator Line



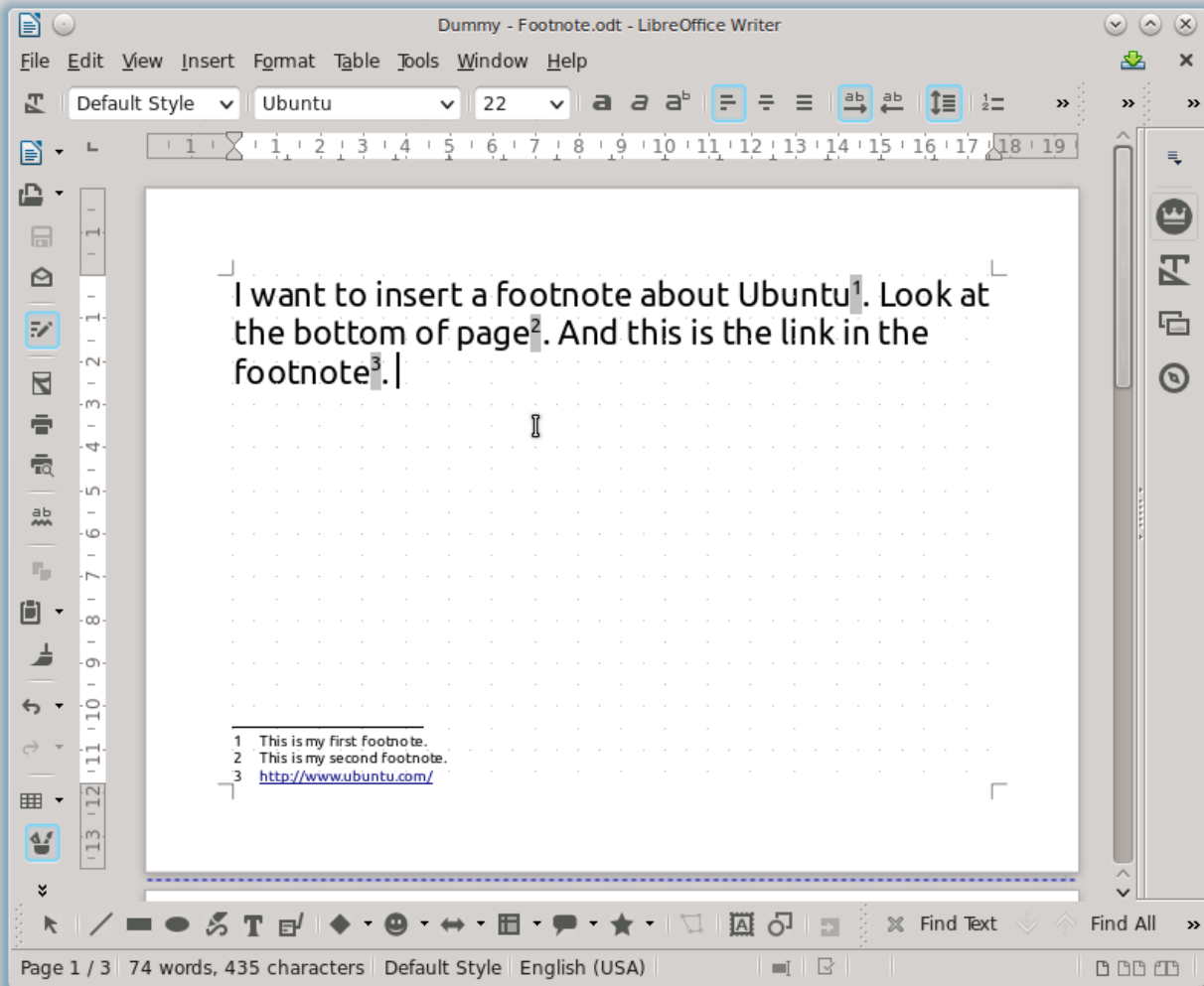
## Bonus

If you format the columns frequently, you will need shortcut key to open it directly without clicking. Set it at menu Tools > Customize > tab Keyboard > see Category and select Format > see Function: and select Columns > look above and select one shortcut preset e.g. Ctrl+Insert > click Modify button > the shortcut Ctrl+Insert will appear in the Keys box > press OK. Now you can access Columns Manager quickly by pressing Ctrl+Insert. See picture below and follow the annotation numbers.



# LIBREOFFICE WRITER FOR BEGINNER: FOOTNOTE

In scientific or official documents, you usually need to insert footnote. It is a small text addition in the bottom of page with a corresponding reference number in the main text. You can insert footnote in LibreOffice Writer by menu Insert > Footnote/Endnote.

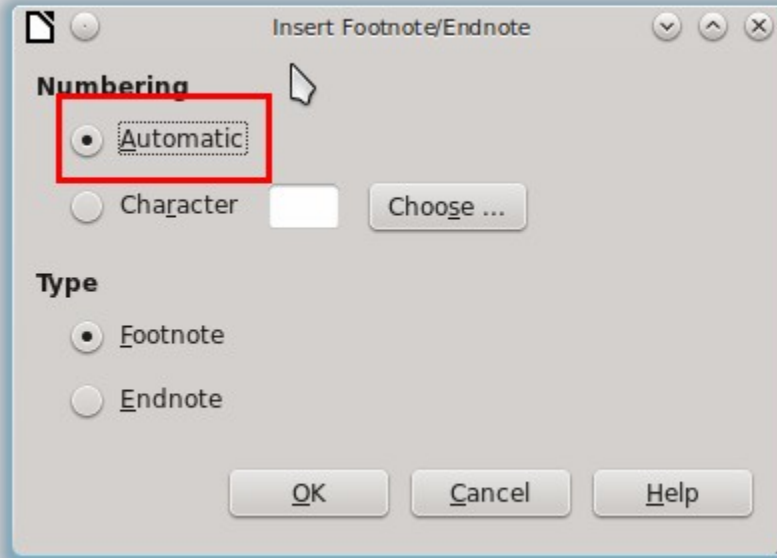


## Insert Footnote

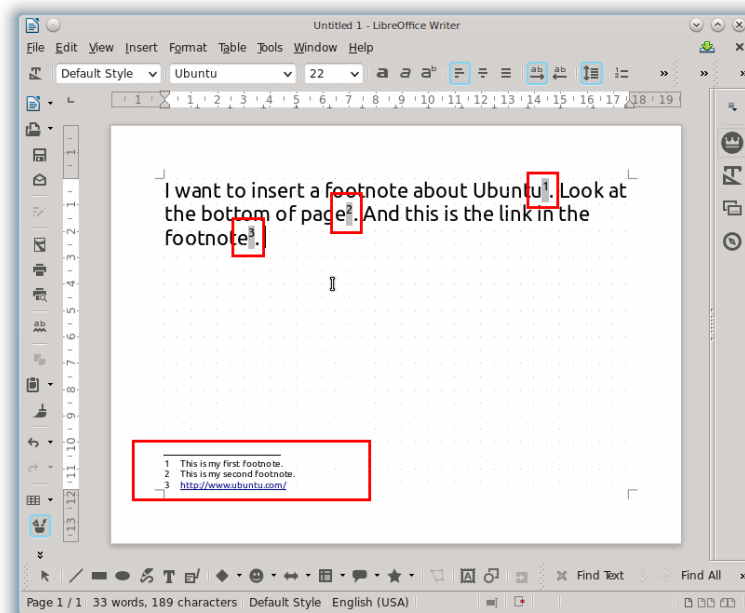
Place your cursor where you want the footnote to be. Go to menu Insert >



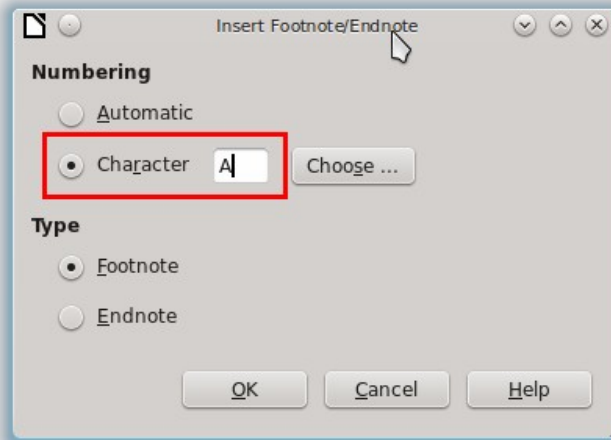
Footnote/Endnote. Let it be default then press OK.



As the result, you get the reference number where you place the cursor and a footnote in the bottom of that page. The more you add the footnote, automatically LibreOffice will adapt the height of your footnote against your main text. See picture below.



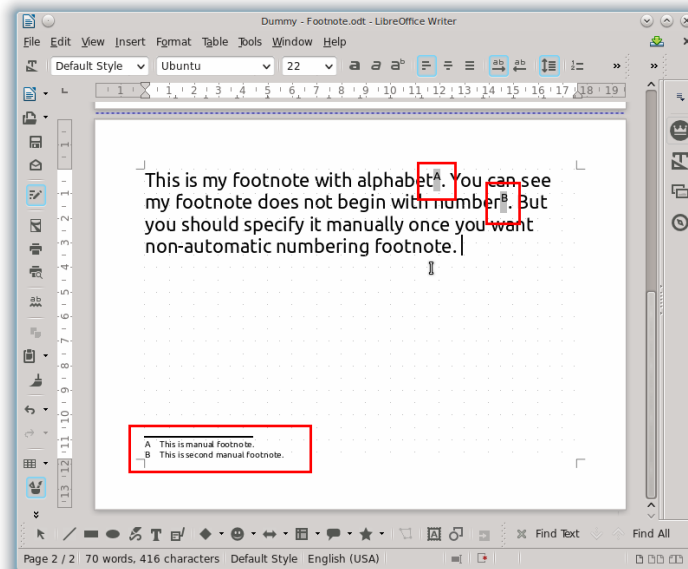
## Normal Footnote



### Insert Manual Footnote

The common usage of footnote is numbered. But if you want, you can change the numbering to any character or just alphabets. You can do it by menu Insert > Footnote/Endnote > select Character and type the alphabet you want. I give A and B example. You can try it with another character by Choose button.

As the result, you get the numbering reference changed into your alphabet choice.



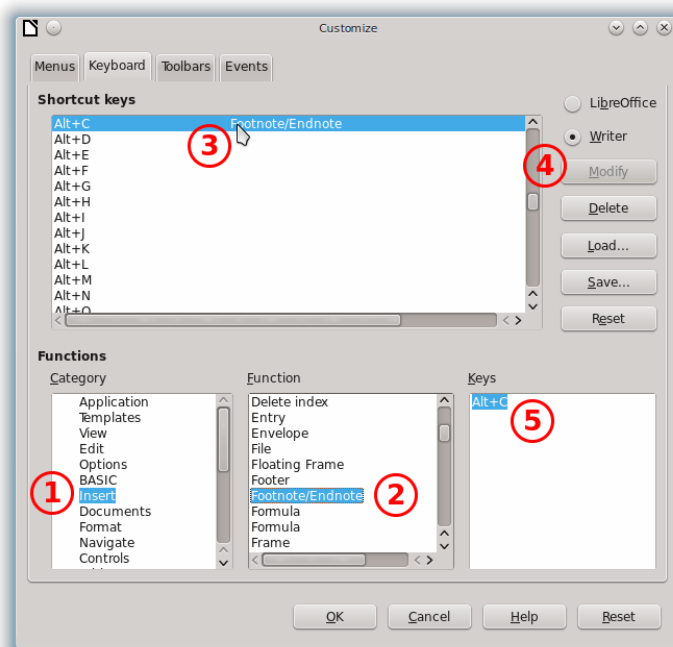
### Manual Footnote

## Delete Footnote

To delete a footnote, you need to delete the reference at the main text. So in example, if you want to delete footnote number 3, then just delete the reference number 3 in the main text.

## Bonus

If you create footnotes frequently, I recommend you to give it a shortcut key. When installing Ubuntu or LibreOffice, I always set my footnote shortcut key into Alt+C. You can do it by using menu Tools > Customize > select Insert from Category > select Footnote/Endnote from Function > select shortcut you want on top box (e.g. Alt+C) > press Modify > the Alt+C will enter the bottom-left box > press OK. See picture below.

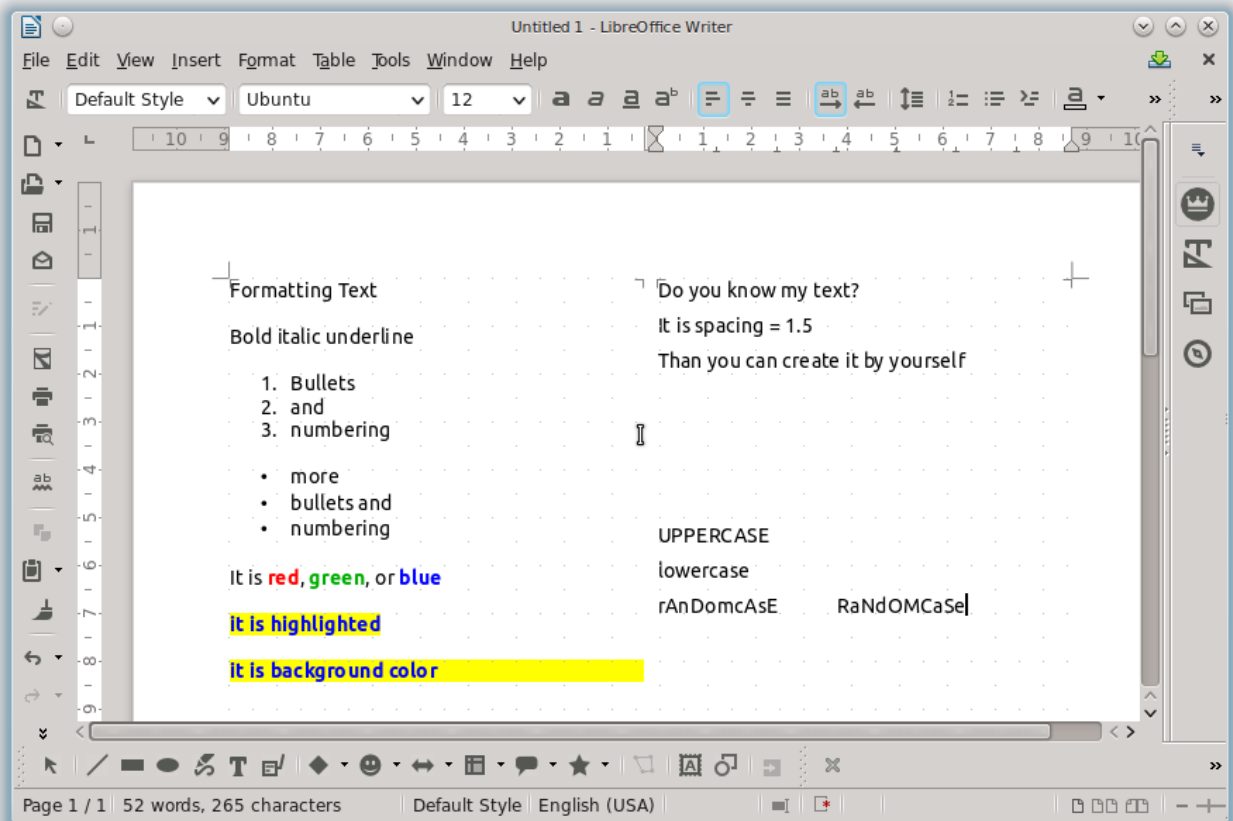


Footnote Shortcut Key

# LIBREOFFICE WRITER FOR BEGINNER: TEXT FORMATTING BASIC

April 5th 2015

This article intended for those migrating from Windows and Microsoft Office. This is a basic article about how to use basic LibreOffice Writer features to format text. You will find bold, italic, underline, bullets and numbering, text color, spacing, and finally text upper and lowercase.



## Bold, Italic, Underline



Bold: Ctrl+B

Italic: Ctrl+I

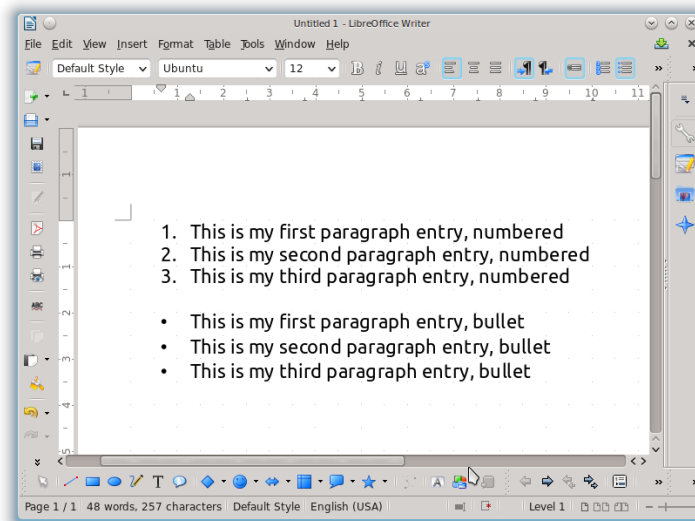
Underline: Ctrl+U

It is similar with same word processor such as Microsoft Word, Abiword, Calligra Words, and so on. Select the text and do click at icon or do tap shortcut key. In Writer, you can just put your cursor at the word and tap shortcut key to change the format.

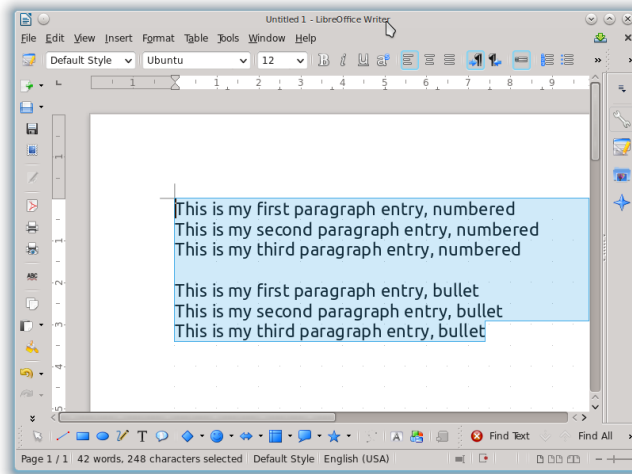


The Result

## Bullets and Numbering



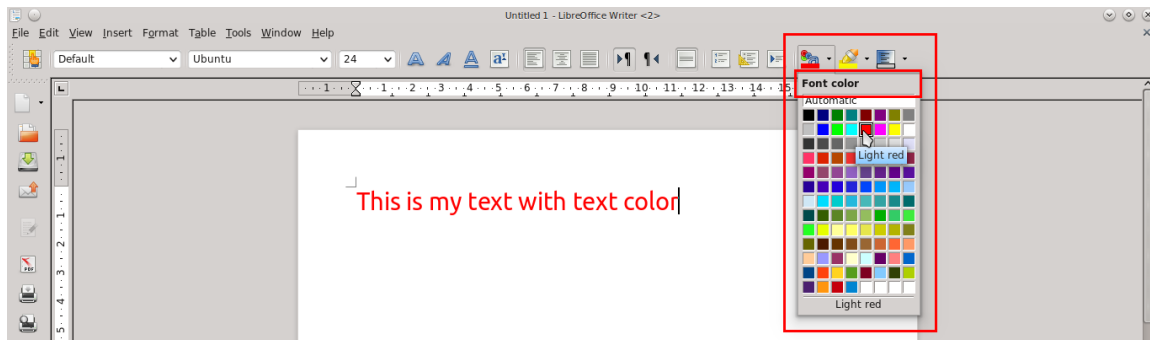
To make it, you can choose whether creating numbering entry first or creating the text first. Here my example for the second. Type 2 paragraph of text > select them > click numbering button. If you want them to be bullets, then click bullet button.



To remove numbering or bullets, select all text then click again the Numbering On/Off button or Bullets On/Off button.

## Text Color

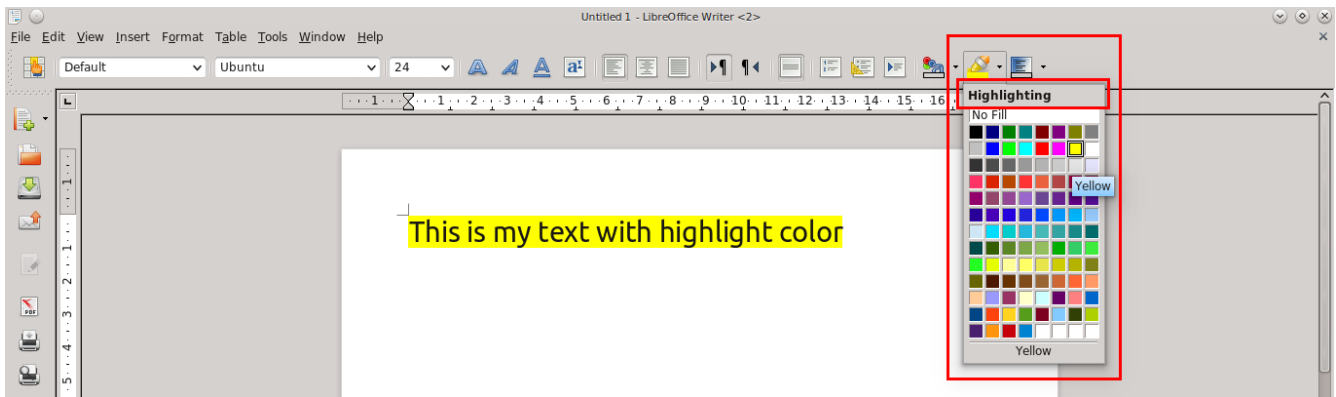
### 1. Font Color



Font Color

To color a text, select the text > select icon Font Color > select a Color. Your text will be colored.

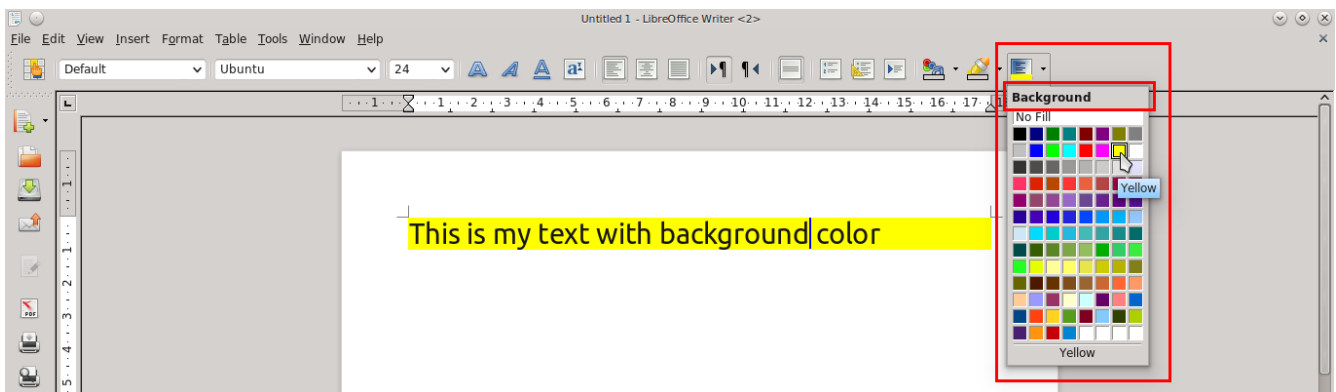
### 2. Highlight Color



Highlight Text

To highlight a text, select text > select icon Highlighting > select color. Your text will be highlighted. This is useful for certain document you learn e.g. biology lecture.

### 3. Background Color

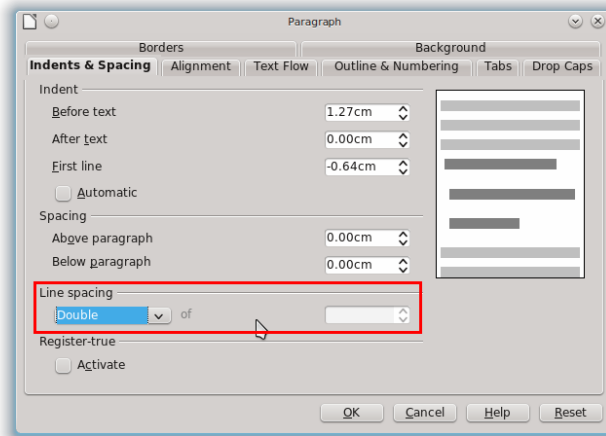


Background Color

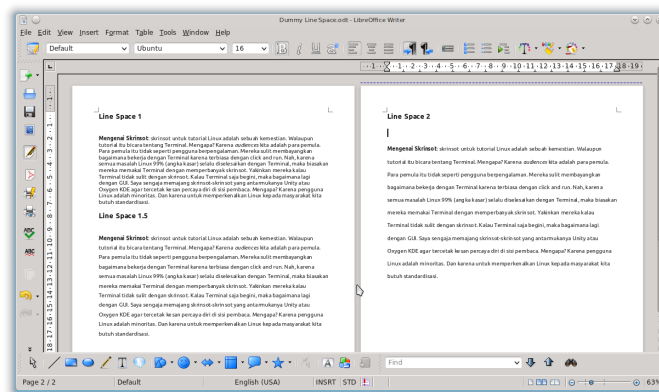
To give text a background color, select text or just put your cursor at the text line > select icon Background Color > select color. Your text will have background color as long as the line width. This is useful for some text you need to explain it differently e.g. Linux commands.

## Spacing

You can choose --at default configuration-- spacing between 1, 1.5, and 2. You can do it by select text > right click > line spacing > select line spacing. If you want to apply it to whole document, open menu



Line Spacing Manager

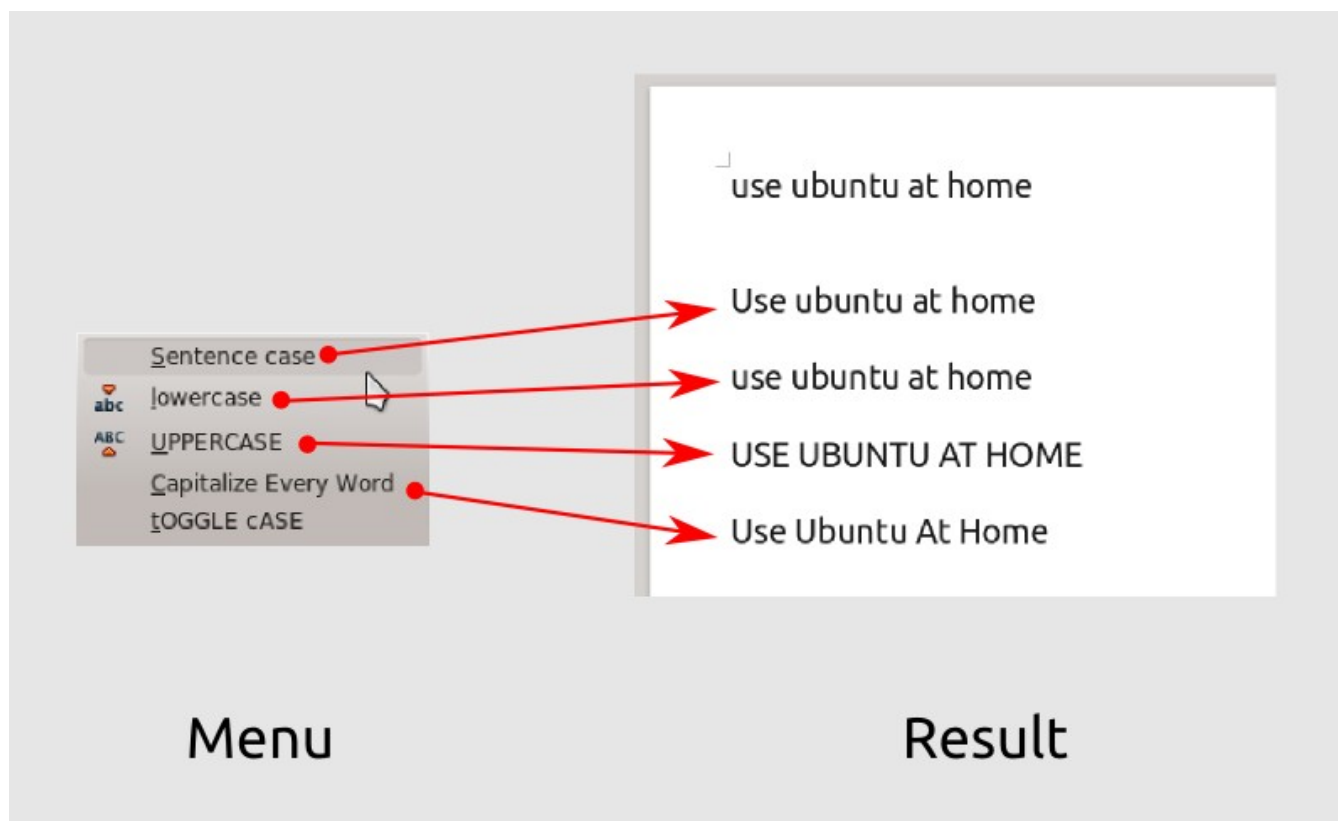


The Result

## Text Uppercase and Else

In LibreOffice Writer, you can change the text case instantly. You can use menu Format > Change Case > select one case type. See picture below.





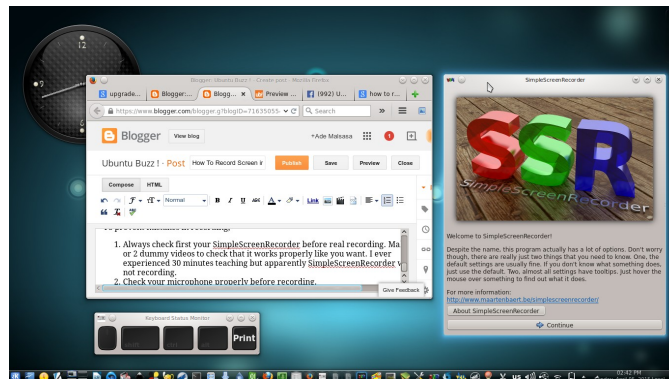
For the normal text use ubuntu at home you get

1. Use ubuntu at home: if you choose Sentence case. It is case type similar to a sentence, which is uppercased at first letter and lowercase for remaining text until end of sentence.
2. use ubuntu at home: if you choose lower case. It is useful when you want all text to be lowercased.
3. USE UBUNTU AT HOME: if you choose UPPERCASE. It is useful when you want all text to be uppercased.
4. Use Ubuntu At Home: if you choose Capitalize Every Word. It is useful for title text or anytime you want every first letter in every word to be capitalized.
5. If you choose TOGGLE CASE, any case will be reversed to its opposite. So if you have bEcOmE then it will be BeCoMe and vice versa.

# HOW TO RECORD SCREEN IN LINUX WITH SIMPLESCREENRECORDER AND KEYMON

4/5/15

Many people ask for Camtasia Studio replacement in Linux. Actually there are many solutions in Linux such as RecordMyDesktop, Vokoscreen, Istanbul, Kazam, ffmpeg, even VLC. But among the available softwares, I choose SimpleScreenRecorder. It is because (according to my experience) I get the best compromise between quality and performance. I ever tried many of them but my system crashes many time because of the resource requirement. Here is my simple explanation on how to use SimpleScreenRecorder and Keymon to create video tutorial (screencast, screen record). I assumed you have installed both of them.



Simple Screencasting Studio in Ubuntu Linux

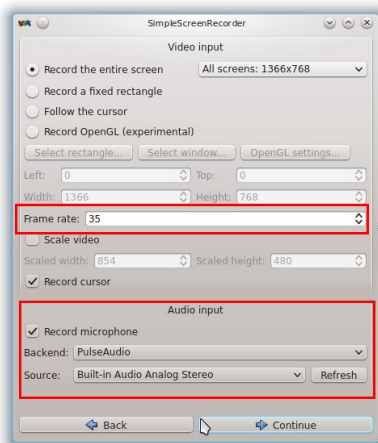
## How To

Open Keymon first. You will mark you cursor clearly with Keymon. Even any of your keyboard stroke will be appeared on the screen with it.

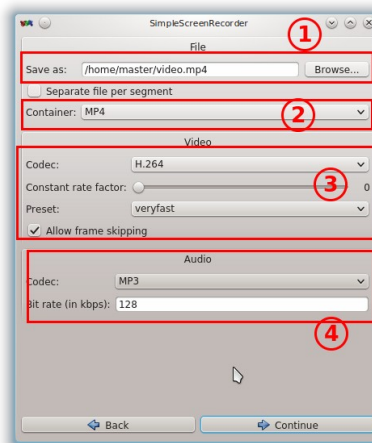


Keymon

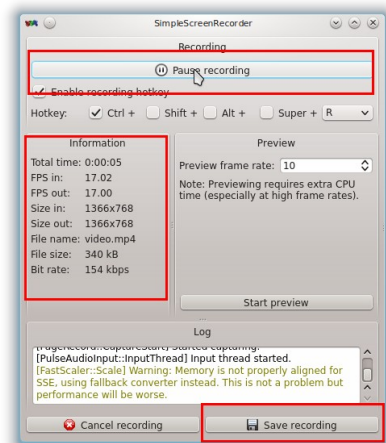
1. Open SimpleScreenRecorder.
2. Click Continue button.
3. At the current window appearance, select Record the entire screen. Type frame rate 35. Check on Record microphone, select Backend: PulseAudio, select Source: Built-in Audio Analog Stereo. Then click Continue.
4. At the current window appearance, determine where you will save your file. At my example below, /home/master/video.mp4. Select Codec: H.264, Constant Rate Factor: 0, Preset: veryfast. Select in Audio Codec: MP3 and set Bit rate: 128. Then click continue.
5. At the current window appearance, press button Start Recording. You will see that SimpleScreenRecorder will show you dynamic statistic about the time elapsed and file size growth. It means SimpleScreenRecorder is working.
6. Now do what you want to teach in your screen. Don't forget to show Keymon in screen properly.
7. After that, open SimpleScreenRecorder window again and press Pause Recording to stop it. Then press Save. Don't forget to do that!
8. You will find your video in your specified path.



First



Second



Third

## Bonus

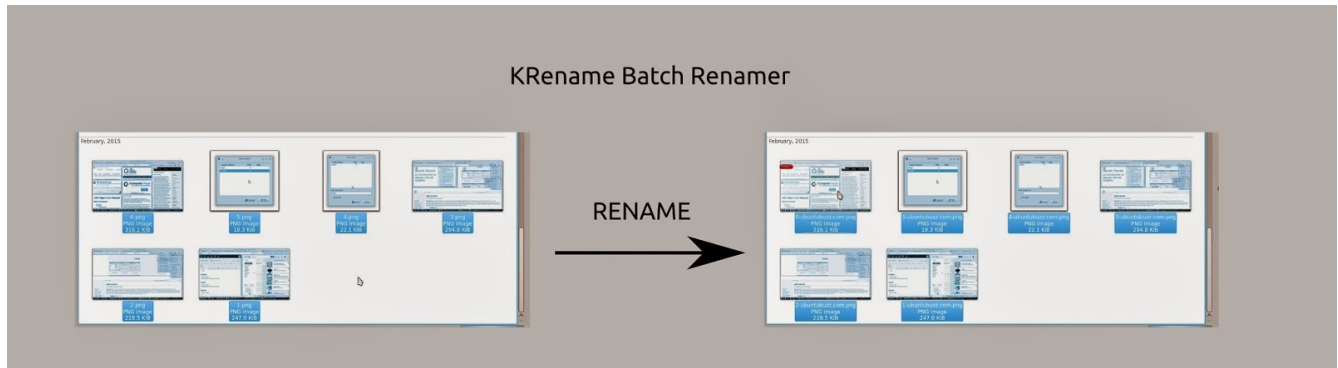
To prevent mistakes in recording,

- Always check first your SimpleScreenRecorder before real recording. Make 1 or 2 dummy videos to check that it works properly like you want. I ever experienced 30 minutes teaching but apparently SimpleScreenRecorder was not recording.
- Check your microphone properly before recording.

# HOW TO BATCH RENAME FILES IN UBUNTU WITH KRENAME

Aprll 5th 2015

Sometimes, you will need to rename many files at once. It is difficult to do it one by one. Then you need batch rename. There are many tools to do it in Linux. But if you like GUI, you can choose KRename. I will show you how to use it by example.



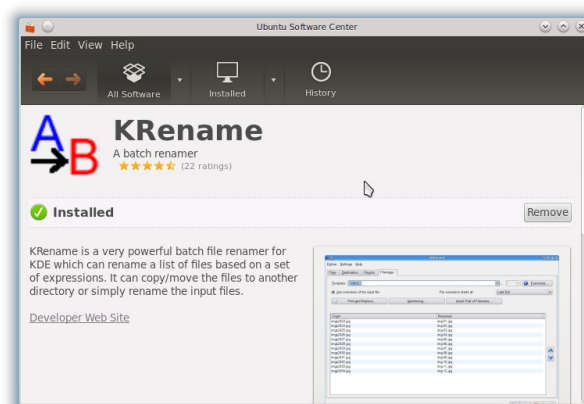
Batch Renaming Made Easy

## Install KRename

You can choose whether install it by Terminal or by GUI. By apt-get command in Terminal:

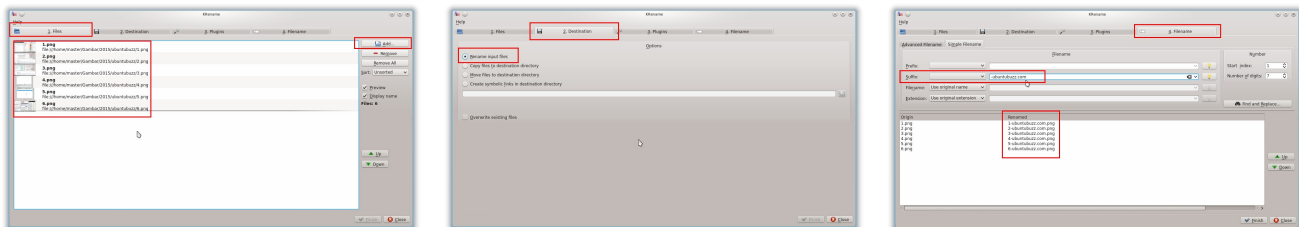
```
sudo apt-get install krename
```

By GUI, you can use Ubuntu Software Center.



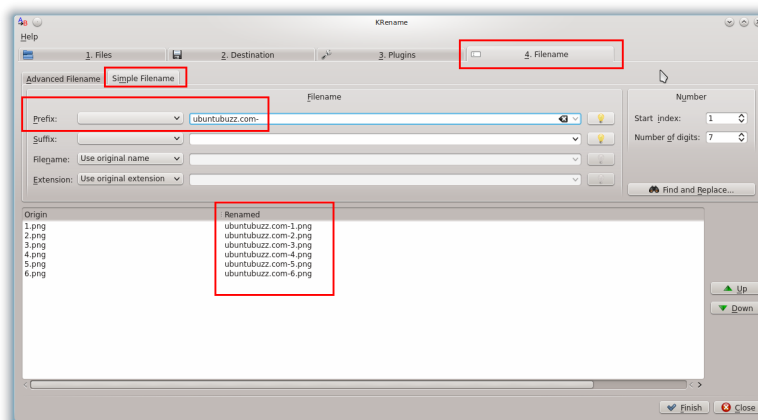
# Suffix Renaming

1. Prepare the files to be renamed. I prepare here six PNG files. I want to add ubuntubuzz.com text in every file name.
2. Open KRename.
3. You are now in tab 1, Files. Open the six files into KRename by Open button or by dragging the files into KRename window. Go to tab 2.
4. You are now in tab 2, Destination. Select Rename input files here. Go to tab 4. Ignore tab 3.
5. You are now in tab 4, Filename. You may choose whether it is Prefix or Suffix. I give Suffix example in here. Enter text -ubuntubuzz.com at the Suffix box. Then see below on the Result preview. The file name 1.png become 1-ubuntubuzz.com and so on. That is the function of Suffix. After that, press Finish.
6. Your files renamed.



# Prefix Renaming

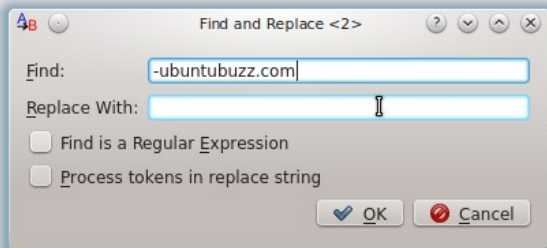
If you want the new name to be appended in beginning of file name, than use Prefix. It is same with Suffix Renaming above except the Prefix.



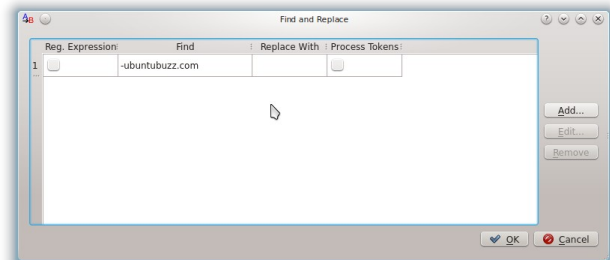
## Revert Changes

Once you rename them, the changes go permanently. If your renaming is wrong, how to revert them back? The answer is Find and Replace. KRename has that feature.

1. Prepare the files.
2. Open the files.
3. At the Tab 4, press Find and Replace. Press Add button.
4. In the small dialog Find and Replace, type the text in name you want to remove. For example, I want to remove the suffix -ubuntubuzz.com. So the 1-ubuntubuzz.com.png will be 1.png again. Then type -ubuntubuzz.com in the Find and type nothing in Replace With. Press OK.
5. In the Find and Replace window, you will see a new entry. Press OK.
6. KRename will Find and Replace them again and you will get your file names back.



Define What to Find



Find and Replace

